Appendix 7

Statement of Civil Suits by or against 30th June 1891.

Original Suits

No.	Names of parties Plaintiff	Defendant	Subject Matter of Suit	Value of Suit	Date of Suit	Court by which and when pending
3/1888	Yellapa bin Rayapa Patel of Sirapur J. State Immediate.	Secretary Patel of Kurwa — Do —	— Claim —	130	27 Sept 1888	1st Class Judge Byapur
1/1889	Fakira bin Laxmana Patel of Khanapadgi J. Hungund —	— Do —	— Do —	130	21st Feby 1889	Do
3/1889	Virapa bin Mallapa Desai Surapur Taluka Bagalkot —	— Do —	Claim to adopt	to	13th Sept 1889	Do
4/1890	Siddapa bin Yellapa Patel of Kolur —	— Do — Dandapa bin Ramdapa	occupancy & right to Land	10	14th Octo bers 1890	Do —

Cases 33. 223

Govt. and its officers during the year ending

Appeals.			Remarks.
Decision with the date	Party appealing	Court decision appealed to	
Decision pronounced			
			The case was decided against Govt; on appeal to the High Court the lower Courts decision was reversed & the case remanded for retrial
Pending			
pending			
pending			
(Pending			

Acting Collector Bagpur

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure

for year ending 31st March 1891.

name of municipality	opening Balances.	Receipts.					
		Octroi			House Tax.		
Bijapur	8824 11 6	13836	12	11	3123	13	9
Bagalkot	10643 10 10	10733	7	6	3754	4	.
Ukal	503 12 11	4742	14	.	1774	8	.
Mudgud	6811 7 3	5608	8	3	2834	8	.
	26783 10 6	34921	10	8	11487	1	9

	Toll and Wheel Tax.	Amount	Miscellaneous	Total
133 5		4461	14 57	21555
		3804	6 57	18292
		1045	5 9	7562
		1300	1 1	9743
133 5		10611	11 8	57153

Expenditure.

General Establishment.	Private Safety	Health.	Instruction.	Commerce.
2519 14 11	1050 0 0	0505 15 11	3776 12 -	2558 7 4
2183 7 5	633 4 -	5385 8 6	4682 1 10	3118 8 9
1141 10 4	278 2 9	2414 13 9	1302 3 4	549 6 6
1565 3 4	781 - 4	1358 9 8	2359 13 8	5921 5 5
7410 4 -	2742 12 6	15662 15 10	12120 14 10	12147 12 -

— Appendix G.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure

year ending 31st March 1871.

Expenditure.

General establishment.	Public Safety	Health.	Instruction.	Commerce.
2519 14 11	1050 5 5	6505 15 11	3776 12 .	2558 7 4
2183 7 5	633 4 .	5383 8 6	4682 1 10	3118 8 9
1141 10 4	278 2 9	2414 13 9	1302 5 4	549 6 6
1565 3 4	781 - 4	13589 8	2359 13 8	5921 5 5
7410 4 .	2742 12 6	15662 15 10	12120 14 10	12147 12

of the [illegible] in the [illegible]

[illegible] Total. | [illegible] Balance [illegible]

	.	.	464	13	1	16876	4	8	13564	6	11		1	–		5 1671
	–	.	121	3	3	16122	1	9	12813	11	.		–	12	11	17574
380	12	6	113	14	3	6180	15	5	1865	9	3		–	10	13	7571
–	.		368	3	7	12354	4	.	4200	4	7		–	8	10	[illegible]
, 380	12	6	1068	2	2	51533	9	10	32403	15	9		—	–		57 [illegible]

J. Bourdillon
Acting Collector

to [illegible]

I have the honor to submit the annual Report on the Administration of my charge during the Faluka year

Faluka	Area in square miles	Population
Bagalkot	083	96156
Badami	614	89947
Hungund	518	80037
	1813	265240

which has been under the Survey Division of which it was

under Mr Ramsay from 1st July 1890

March 1891 and under Rao Bahadur. S. G. Deshpande from 13th March 1891 to 30th April 1891. Mr Deshpande has supplied me with the necessary information relating to the administration of the charge previous to my arrival

2. A return of camps at which Mr Nagrey & I resided during the years and the number of days spent at each camp is forwarded herewith (Appendix (No I.)

II Revenue (a) Jamabandi.

3. The Jamabandi Settlements have effected during the periods stated in the marg.

Talukas	Commenced	Completed
Bagalkot	3rd March 1891	10th March 1891
Badami	17th March 1891	31st March 1891
Mungund	26th November 1890	13th December 1890

the Jamabandi of the Gaon Lalika was done by the Collector.

4. The results of the Settlement of the Lalika mentioned in the last paragraph were noted both in my Office and in the office of the Collector at the time and are as follows. Items arising subsequent to the village Haradbandi should not been included.

Land Revenue.

	Bagalkot						Badami						Hungund						Bagalkot			Badami			Hungund			
	Non-Inam		Alienated		Revenue for Collection		Remissions		Actual Realization		Revenue for Collection		Remissions		Actual Realization		Revenue for Collection		Remissions		Revenue for Collection	Remissions		Revenue for Collection	Remissions			
1890-91	.	.	60854	7	8	172[illegible]92	9	.	.	50159	6	11	12105-6-3 / 12018-4-7½	.	.	47618	.	6	14880-5-13½ / 14794-3-6	14307	.	1	10135	.	1	12113	10	1	479148	.
1889-90	.	.	61422	6	8	172472	10	3	.	.	50486	11	11	.	.	47722	15	6	14794-3-6	14313	.	.	10153	6	1	12183	11	8	477850	9
Decrease	.	.	567	15	.	.	.	.	.	327	5	.	.	.	.	114	15	.	85-15-11	5	15	14	15	6	.	70	1	7	91	7
Increase	.	.	.	.	.	447	8	6	.	.	.	.	285-15-½	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1388	14

Net increase ~~Rs~~ 1297-7-- .

There is an increase in Revenue and a decrease in Local Fund Collection in each of the three Talukas. The increase in Revenue in Bagalkot and Badami is partly due to the introduction of the new Jodi settlement on Seven Main lands being introduced during the year under report, and partly to the taking up fresh land for Cultivation. In Hungund the new Jodi Settlement has introduced the previous year, and the increase here is therefore due to the increased amount realized by the sale of trees

to occupancy rights in waste land. The area under Cultivation was increased during the year in all 3 Talukas, to the extent shown below:-

Talukas	Acres	Gunthas
Bugalkot-	15	27
Badami	1663	32
Hungund	604	31
Total	2284	10

The decrease in Local Fund is due to the various minor causes. The decrease under the head of alienated is due to the introduction of the new Inam settlement.

5. Takavi Advances.

Bugalkot is the only one of the 3 Talukas under my charge it

in which the ryots are at all interested to avail themselves of the provision of the Act sanctioning Takavi advances. In Salem, 2 petitions remain undisposed of at the commencement of the year and report and five more were received during the year. After inquiring into these 7 petitions advances amounting altogether to 900 Rs. were sanctioned in 2 cases: the petitions were dismissed as the petitioners themselves, and the remaining two are at-

present under inquiry In
Budaeni Taluka one petition
was received towards the
close of the year and is at
present under inquiry. No
clearance was granted during
the year either here or in
Kumaun, from which latter
Taluka also no petition was
received. Recent orders of
Government will no doubt find
a profitable Takavi demand
in this district, but at pre-
sent the ryots do not care
very much for them, although
considerable efforts have been
made to explain the advantages
that they offer. More use when
Takavi is applied for it is
frequently

frequently discovered in the course of the inquiry that the real objects for which the money is desired, i.e. to pay off debts already contracted in commencing the work for the completion of which Takavi is demanded

6. The progress of the realization up to the 30th June of the Land Revenue of the Taluks in my charge, not including Revenue assigned to Local funds or credited to P.W. Department is shown in the following table.

Name	Demands.			Collection. August 1st 1890 to 30th June 1891.			Cash not able Collection in July.		
							Bagalkot		
and Rent	173214	11	4	173214	11	4	"	"	"
Local Fund	14500	15	4	14500	15	4	"	"	"
Total	187715	10	8	187715	10	8	"	"	"
							Bad and		
L R.	121223	11	8	121145	5	9	"	"	"
L. Fund	10309	10	2	10309	10	2	"	"	"
Total	131532	5	10	131454	15	11	"	"	"
							Hungund		
L.R	148815	4	1	148815	4	1	"	"	"
L. Fund	12083	"	6	12083	"	6	"	"	"
Total	160898	4	7	160898	4	7	"	"	"
Grand total	480117	5	1	480038	15	2	"	"	"

(P)rincipal Indebtedness on 31st July 1891			Percentage of the total demand expended to be outstanding on 31 July 189?			Remarks
						the sum of Rupees
						98-5-11 in Bazar
						which will not be
						collected by the 31st
						July 1891 as the
7-8	5	11				account of loan
						advanced in the
						Durbar Karwar Sanad
						sanction for the
						recoupment of the
78	5	11			1	amount has
						been applied for

7. General condition and Prospects.

The season of 1890-91 although not as good a one as those immediately preceding it may still be called a fairly good one. The kharif crops were poor and stunted, owing to want of rain in June and July, and the effects of the small kharif crop are more especially making themselves felt in the high price of "Kadbi" which is almost the only fodder available for cattle on this district. The deficiency in kharif was however compensated for by an excellent rabi crop.

Up to the present the prospects of next season's kharif are very loomy At the very end of June

sowing has commenced
hardly any where and
there seemed no immediate
prospect of rain. During
the last few days little
rain has fallen, but in
any case the early crops
must now be very much
below the average and
a very large proportion
of the land usually sown
with Kharif will remain
unsown

Practically the whole of
the land revenue has
collected

collected without difficulty by the end of June and the only balance outstanding is a small amount in Badaun, sanction for the re mission of which has been applied for as the land to which it refers is now submerged by the Ramganga Tank.

Trade has also flourished during the year. The only trading town of any importance since the decline of Kalapi is Bugalk particulars about which are given further on

8. Examination of Talukdars.

The examination of Talukdars of the present year (1889-90) as required by G. R. No. 7454 of 6th November 1869 were duly completed on the dates given below

Taluka	Date.
Bagalkot	3rd September 1889
Badami	15th September 1889
Navgund	11th September 1889

and in the manner prescribed at page 259 of the Manual of Revenue Accounts. The accounts of all Talukas were found to be

Examination of taluka accounts.

The examination of taluka accounts were effected at the periods stated in the margin in general accordance with the instructions at page 119 & 120 of the Manual.

Talukas	1st Examination	2nd Examination
Bagalkot	29th May 1890	"
Badami	10th June 1890	"
Hungund	22-30 January 1891	"
	21 & 25 December 1890	"

The comparison of the daily sheets with the day book and other expansions (Manual page 132) was made at the same time as the inspection of the rest of the accounts and errors which were detected were reported at once to the Collector. There was no second Examination

examination of the accounts
of the any Salaried officers
the double charge in the
head of the office

10. Village Inspection

The amount of village
inspection performed is
shown below. In examin-
ing the receipt books the
procedure prescribed at
page 84 of the Annual Re-
venue Receipts Manual

4 Talukas	Villages			Ryotwar receipt books examined		Boundary marks examined		Number of villages in which records examined
	Total Number	Number recorded	Number in which accounts examined	In how many villages	Number of books	In how many villages	Number of disputes	
Bagalkot	174	22	29	13	250	4	47	24
Badami	182	65	9	41	488			9
Hungund	169	43	20	34	371			21
Total	525	130	58	88	1109	4	47	54

All the village inspection was performed by Mr Kearey and myself as Asst-Despatch when in charge of the office had his own talukas to look after. The number of villages visited and the account of general inspection done is rather small, but this was unfortunately under the circumstances unavoidable. Mr Kearey was on tour until the 12th March, when he handed over charge of the office on transfer to R.B. Bakaram Deshpande who, for the reason given above,

charge. I took over charge
of the office on the 1st May,
but had to remain
Bijapur during the greater
portion of the month of May
as I was in charge of the office
of Collector and Political
Agent from the 13th to 28th May.
Having been relieved by
Mr. Davidson, I went to
Bangalore on the 28th May
as the Salaka accounts
had not yet been examined
and continued the work of
village inspection and only
returned to Bijapur for the nun
toon on the 12th June.

Almost all the village servants in these 3 or 4 villages are Watandar Kulkarnis, and they perform their duties carefully on the whole.

During the year one Kulkarni was dismissed on account of Criminal misappropriation of a portion of the revenue realised by him from the ryots, and which should have been paid to the Government of the village, and to conceal which he destroyed numerous Government records. One returned & one man of the same village here dismissed from office, on a common charge of wrongful confinement

were appointed against them.
The office having been com-
pounded they were again
reinstated. 19 Warrants and
16 Writs were issued during
the year for various acts
of misconduct and neglect of
duty.

The test of the Circle
Inspectors work and the crisp
experiments were made this
year by Mr Harvey as his
time was fully taken up
during the greater portion
of the election in
superintending the arrangements
in the Census, and testing
the Census work. I hope
next year to examine a
considerable

the Special Inspectors, Bombay
to complete the returns of the
effluents made by the Municipal
last year. I think on getting
no sufficient personnel ex-
perience of the system
I should be able to make any
remarks on the subject at
the present time.

11. III Civil

Bombay Act III of 1876

The number of cases decided
by Magistrates under Act III
of 1876 (Bombay), and the results
of supervision are given
in the accompanying table

Talukas	No of cases decided	No of cases examined	No refd to the Collector	On the whole the work was good and the cases referred to the Collector were not-
Gadag	25	25		
Mundargi	44	39	2	
Naregund	45	45	1	
Ryl Penta	13	13	1	
Total	127	122	4	

-ring to errors of any very grave importance. All cases decided are inspected in the office, the 5 not entered in the table as examined being those decided in the month of June. They are now under examination.

12. Public Works.

—Local Funds.—

The administration of the Taluka Local Boards was fairly

fairly satisfactorily. The greater part of the work is done by the Executive and one or more of the 3 Talukas there may non official members to vote much time to private matters of this nature. A table is appended showing the number of meetings held by each Taluka Local Board.

Taluka Local Boards	number of members	Number of meetings	Average attendance at each meeting
Bagalkot	17	8	6
Badami	17	5	6
Hungund	17	6	8

- 20 meetings were attended either by superior or subordinate

Talukas	No of cases decided	No of cases examined.	No referred to the Collector
Bagalkot	25	25	"
Badami	44	31	2
Hungund	45	45	1
Bilgi Bella	13	13	1
Total	127	122	4

on the whole the work was good and the cases referred to the Collector were not sent up owing to errors of any very grave importance. All cases decided are inspected in the office, the 5 not entered in the table as examined being those decided in the month of June. They are now under examination.

12. Public Works.

—Local Funds.—

The administration of the 4 Taluka Local Boards was

fairly satisfactory. The first of the work is done by the Mamlatdars and one of the 3 Talukas does any non official member note much time to public duties of this nature. A table is appended showing the number of meetings held by each Taluka Local Board.

Taluka Local Boards	number of members	number of meetings	Average attendance at each meeting
Bagalkot	17	8	8
Badami	17	5	6
Hungund	17	6	6

- 10 meetings were attended either by respective or Mamlatdars

Committees supervise the progress of the various Local Fund works carried out during the year.

13—Education

The number of schools in my charge and of school-houses specially erected for them are shown in the margin.

Talukas	Anglo Vernacular schools	Primary schools	No of Gurukul houses.
Bagalkot	1	31	6
Badami	"	22	5
Hungund	1	28	12
Jotal	2	81	23.

Mr Harvey owned 19 schools in Bagalkot 19 in Badami and 17 in Hungund I erected 5 in Bagalkot. By the time I went to Bagalkot the examination of the schools by the deputy Educational Inspector had been completed, & I cannot aware whether or not Mr Harvey was present

let any remarks held I
offer.

Owing to my present limited
acquaintance with the I clubs
under my charge I am unable
to ~~make~~ offer many remarks
on the general state of education
As far as I have been able to
judge the schools in the larger
villages are well attended, and have
a sufficient number of efficient
masters but ~~the~~ smaller village schools
mostly held in Temples and
Chawadis, do not appear to be
worth much. The number of Girls
School-houses is much to small,
and where there is some the at-
tendance is almost always un-
satisfactory, but the people do not
as yet take sufficient interest

education to induce them to subscribe towards the erection of a school-house, and unless they do so, the educational department appears to be seldom able to provide funds for that purpose.

The total attendance in the schools of these 3 Talukas has considerably increased during the year under report, but the increase is mostly in the lower standards.

The present two years are not much grumbled at. I do not think, if education were spread altogether, that the increase in attendance would be very large. The monthly inspection of the schools by the village-school

school Committee (Village Officers
in Parish) is at present ab-
solutely powerless, and I
intend shortly to frame
a Code of Bye-laws for
my charge in Harrow
and which they will have
definite duties to perform
whenever they visit the School

14 Special Duties.

Mr Harvey was appointed by
Order of R. No 8012 of the 23rd
October 1859 to check the Contract
proposals for Fuel, Repairs &c
the Year ending 31st March
and to submit fresh proposals
The work was completed last
Year, but the subscription

e Education to induce them to su
scribe towards the erection of
— School-House, and unless the
Govt. the Educational Departm
appears to be seldom able to
Service funds for that purpose
The total attendance in
the schools of these 2 Talukas
has considerably increased
during the year under report,
but the increase is mostly in
the lower standards.

"The present two years are
not much grumbled at—I
do not think if education
were spread gradually over
the increase in attendance
would be very large. The monthly
inspection of the schools by the village
School

School Committee (Village Officer
& Parish Clerk) is at present
-Solely performing, and
since shortly after the framing
Rules, no Schools last year
in my charge in Kaira
under which they will have
separate duties to perform
whenever they visit the Schools

14 Special duties.

Mr Harvey was appointed
under G. R. No 8012 of the 23
October 1889 to check the Bell
proposals for Irrigation
the line of the S M Railway
and to submit fresh proposals
The work was completed last
year, but the submission of the

report was delayed pending the appointment of a draftsman who has now arrived and is preparing the maps.

"5. The number of original magisterial cases taken up by the head of the office during the year was 92 as compared with 68 in the preceding year. This includes the cases committed for trial as well as cases disposed of by the Magistrate personally. During the year the bench of Bangalore has been a first class magistrate, and the benches of Kadaba and Mangalore second class magistrates, Out-

but the first class magisterial work of all 3 talukas is performed by the Assistant's file. The magisterial work of this charge is heavy, and appears to be increasing yearly.

16. The number of cases decided on appeal from the work of Subordinate Magistrates was 32, as compared with 30 in the preceding year. In case the decision of the Subordinate Magistrate reversed and in three additional cases the sentence was reduced. I have not at present got appellate powers myself so am unable to pronounce on the [illegible]

clerical work of the 2nd & 3rd class
Magistrate.

17 All the Sub Registry offices
in my charge viz. those at
Bag alkot- Badami & Hungund
were examined during the year
and a report on the results
of the examination of each
was forwarded to the Collector.
The work of the Sub Registrars
was found to be generally
satisfactory in all 3 offices.
There are no village Registry
offices in this District.

18 There are 3 Munsiffships
in the Talukas under my charge,
viz. Bagalkot in the Bagalkot Taluka
Guledgood in the Badami Taluka
and Ilkal in the Hungund Taluka

The

The Assistant Collector in charge of the Taluka is ex-officio President of the Municipalities during the year under report. Mr Harvey attended one meeting of the Ilkal Municipality and attended a meeting of the Bagalkot Municipality. A temporary municipality was also established at Banahunkari near Badami the first time during the year by under report for the 3rd January to the 10th February 1891, and of which Mr Harvey was appointed President. This municipality was set up in accordance with Government Resolution No 5245 of the 23rd December 1890, and continued for the period of the annual pilgrimage and festival at the Banahunkari temple.

which was attended this year by over 15000 people. A pandal and water supply shops were opened and a sum of about Rs 1200 was realized, the balance of which is now being spent on remunerative works useful to the pilgrims. There were no complaints & every thing worked smoothly, and the experiment was therefore successful. I do not however think that the results attained were quite commensurate to the trouble taken, and it would be quite sufficient next year to apply the provisions of section 45 of the Bombay District Police Act (Act IV of 1890) to Banashankari during the festival days, as was also successfully done at Aurangabad during the Muharram. Rebates instead of establishing a temporary

19. General Remarks.

The chief event of the year in this as in all other districts has been the taking of the decennial Census. Every thing has worked smoothly and well & no objections whatever appear to have been raised by the people. All the returns reports on the Census operations however already have been submitted, and, it is unnecessary to go over the facts regarding the figures of population with the Municipal towns, which are the only ones we can as yet show a large increase over the figures in 1881, and the same increase may confidently be expected all over the District

which were in 1881 only commencing to recover from the effects of the great famine of 1877. The increase is greatest Bugalkot where the population has risen from 12950 in 1881 to 19586 in 1891. It is the largest-sized boy for the most flourishing town in the district, and its position on the railway has greatly increased its trade. The cotton presses built last year were open for 8 months in the year and are doing a most flourishing business, so much so that the smaller one, a bullock press, is about to be converted into a steam press. Eight acres of land were taken up under the Land Acquisition Act during the year

as a future site for the cotton market but the chief work at present in hand is the vegetable market which is hoped will soon merry plan be commenced. Altogether the town is in a very flourishing condition, and the number of traders and merchants retiring up business there increases yearly.

The population of Gulwood has also increased very largely from 10,864 in 1881 to 15,356 at the present time. It is unfortunate that the railway could not be laid so as to make Galeford a station, but it is only six miles from the town

Barbados is likely to go on increasing, the punishment Police prison has been condemned for another year and although ~~cases~~ outbreaks have been much less frequent than usual during the year under report still the withdrawal of the prisoners cannot at present be contemplated. The town was unfortunately visited by a severe attack of cholera during the month of June, and a special hospital vessel ~~and~~ has had to be sent there to cope with it.

Cholera was prevalent over all 3 Islands in June 89, although not to any very serious extent. Grenada and Saint Lucia suffered most from it. It is unnecessary to make any general remarks

about the roads and water supply of this charge which were very fully described by Mr Harvey in last year's report. The long-talked-of railway-feeder from Kerpen to Katgeri station will probably be commenced this year and a grant from Provincial Funds has been promised, when the District Local Board shall have provided its share of the estimate.

The water in the well at Sankeshwar is rising steadily year by year, but very slowly, and there is still an insufficient

the gave very best advice if
the supply of water is to be
steadily kept up thro' the
the hot weather months. The
Inhabitants has agreed not to ask
a higher rent — per land irri-
gated from the Tank than
Government would demand
under similar circumstances
and to remit the increased
assessment altogether for
the first two years. I have
ascertained by personal
inquiry on the spot that
the ryots, under these con-
ditions, are willing and
even eager to take water from
the tank. Their only fear
is that the supply may sudden

be cut off at Abrams Creek
Have need therefore to change
of this, if care is taken to
make arrangements for
Irrigating only so much land
as can easily be supplied with
water all the year round.
If this is done and there
water continues to rise
I trust the lake will soon
begin to resume its former
size, the present condition
being caused by the
excessive supply to the pro-
ject during the first two years
In no village has the village
sanitation been yet seen

Girnar Range, but proposals to that effect are at present under the consideration of Government. The provisions of section 45 of the new Bombay District Police Act were applied to Junagarh at the time of the annual festival there, i.e. from the 20th April to the 10th May. A poll tax of one annā per head on all pilgrims, and a tax on shops were levied. These taxes resulted in an income of Rs 1300 and the balance, after the payment of the necessary expenses, will be spent on

various works of utility
the pilgrims

The year has
an unusually unpleasant
there is no other of im-
portance to discuss although
I regret that my very
short experience of the
District so far has pre-
vented the above report
from being as full and
interesting as I could have
wished

Thanking you Sir
I remain
Your obedient Servant
H. Herrick
2d Assistant Engr

Kasadja	17th Desember 90	1
Bagadar	18th Februari 91	1
Bagalan	28th Februari 91	1
Bagalan	3rd & 4th Maart 91	2
Andin	5th & 6th Maart 91	2
Bikpi	7th to 11th Maart 91	5
Bagalan	28th Maart to 11th June 91	13
		31

Badrumkelikka

Badrun	15th Oct to 22 90	7
Gulampad	14th to 18th Oct. N. 90	5
Kelwadi	19th to 22d Dec 90	4
Kelwadi	8th January 91	1
Kenbai	9th " do	1
Mangalpad	10th & 11th do	2
Nagarkelan	12th January 91	1
Polelpad	13th to 19th January 91	7
Badrun	20th to 27th January 91	8
— do —	29th to 31st do	3
Nilpad	1st to 3rd February 91	3
Kenai	4th to 6th February	3
Anwal	13th & 14th do	2
Beekkuki	15th & 16th do	2
Kelwadi	25th February 91	1
Badrun	26th February 91	1
Kelwadi	27th do	1
		41

Hunfkunkelikka

Kasadja	19th December 90	1
Hunfkun	20th to 28th Nov 90	9
Nagan	29th Nov to 1st Dec 90	3
Ikkal	2d to 7th Dec 90	6
		19

Hungarian	8th & 9th Dragoons	
Chasseurs	10th & 11th Do	2
Hussars	12th & 13th Dragoons	2
		35
	Francs Totale	365

A Perrey

2d Assistant Surgeon

Regiment Dragoons

Below the annual Administration

Report of Mr. Hervey for 1890-91.

No 3628 of 1891.

Mr. Hervey joined the district only on the 1st May, and was obliged to remain at head quarters till the 27th May as he had to take charge of the district between Mr. Bleet's departure and my arrival. His personal experience of his district was therefore limited to 15 days which were spent at Bijalkot. He has however written a clear report and has made full

full use of the materials left by his predecessors.

2. The district seems to have been thoroughly visited, but it would have been much more satisfactory had appendices I containing the places camped at by the Assistant Collector been arranged chronologically and not talukwar as it is, it is a very laborious matter to trace out on the map the Assistant Collector's tour.

Paras 3, 5.

3. The jummabandi was

funeral, within the prescribed time, and the whole revenue for collection had been collected by the 30th June; all that was outstanding was the assessment on some land submerged by the Muchkhandi Tank and its remission was a mere question of account.

Cards 9 and 10.

The taluka accounts were duly examined, and with the exception of boundary marks, a fair amount of inspection was done, when it is remembered that from

the beginning of March till the end of May the office was either in the charge of another officer in addition to his own duties and who was unable to visit the talukas, or was detained by other necessary work at head quarters. Left till in the beginning of March the Census work left much less than the ordinary amount of time available for inspection. It is unsatisfactory that no tests could be carried out of the way the Circle Inspectors performed their duty; and this matter will be very carefully

carefully watched during the

ensuing year.

Para 12.

The average attendance at the Local Board meetings ap-

pears very small

In this district the amounts granted to the Taluka Local Boards have been exceptionally large and under these circum-stances the personal attendance and advice of the Assistant Collector and President of the Taluka Boards seems especially necessary. From what has come

to any notice being coming to this district. I am not satisfied that the Taluka Boards have been either very judicious or successful in their administration; and it is very much to be regretted that the Assistant Collector in charge of these Talukas two of which are intersected by the railway, was unable to attend any meetings of the Boards particularly as it appears that last year the Assistant Collector was also unable to attend them.

Para, 3.

Nearly

6. Nearly two-thirds of the School were visited by Mr. Harvey for Mr. Hervey, and his general opinion is that formed by most Government officers that in the larger villages education progresses fairly; but the practical results of the Schools in the very small villages are nil.

Para 18

7 The Collector is disposed to agree with Mr. Hervey that in the case of fairs held for

Short

short periods, action under Act VI of 1890 is preferable to the formation of temporary Municipalities for the management of the fairs.

T Davidson
Acting Collector

Bijapur
July 1891

Short periods, action under Act
III of 1890, is preferable to the formation
of temporary Municipalities for
the management of the fairs

T Davis
Bijapur
1. 4, 1891
12th August 91
} Acting Collector

No 5[illegible] of 1891.

From,

N. B. Sirsikar Esqr.
Assistant Collector and
Magistrate 1st class.

To

J. Davidson Esqr.
Acting Collector & District
Magistrate Bijapur
Bijapur 17th July 1891.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the Administration of the Talukas of Bijapur, Indi and Sindgi which formed the charge of the first Assistant Collector from 1st July 1890 to 15th December

Talukas.	Area.	Population.
Bijapur.	868·5	76 896.
Indi ..	870·0	71 916.
Sindgi	812·4	72,650.
	2551·5	2,20,542

December 1890 to charge of Rajapur taluka was held by Lt. Harvey and that of Lanja and Ludi by Lt. Deshpande. I have been in charge of these talukas from the 16th December 1890 except the short interval from 15th May to 27th June 1891 when I was on knowledge leave and Lt. Deshpande was in charge.

2. A return of places at which I resided during the year with the number of days spent at each as given in the appendix A. A map showing the line of my tour is also appended.

3. The Jamabandi settlement was effected during the periods stated below. -

Taluka.	Commenced.	Completed.
Byafur	6th February 1891.	15th January 1891.
Sudi ...	3rd December 1890	17th December 1890.
Sindgi	17th January 1891.	28th January 1891.

that of Sudi was done by the Collector and that of Byafur and Sindgi by me.

4. The results of the settlement of Sudi taluka were noted down in your office and those of Byafur and Sindgi talukas in my office at the time and are as follows (The items subsequent to the Jamabandi have been omitted)

	Land Revenue									Local Fund							
	Indi			Sindgi			Bijapur			Indi		Sindgi		Bijapur			
	Remission	Alienation	Revenue for collections	Remission	Alienation	Revenue for collection	Remission	Alienation	Revenue for collections	Remission	Revenue for collections	Remission	Revenue for collection	Remission	Revenue for collection	[illegible]	[illegible] for collection
1889 90		53,352 5 1	1,96,641 14 5	-	35,210 12 12	216,029 11 1	13,576 7 3	43,075 4 1	139,974 6 11	-	15,010 11 -		15,561 5 -	547 1 4	1,528 - 5	-	55[illegible]
1890 91		46,265 5 7	1,97,120 1 4		35148 12 10	216 437 15 9	1691 14	43,024 10 1	155,719 7 7	-	15,070 15 7	-	15,553 7 -	-	1,121 [illegible]	-	62,4[illegible]3 5
Increase	-	-	478 6 11		-	407 15 8	-	-	15,745 1	-	60 4 7	-	2[illegible]	-	96 3 2	-	17,649 13
Decrease		7083 15 6	-		62	-	11,814 7 3	50 10	-	-	-		-	547 6 7	-		-

The [illegible] for [illegible]

for collection in each case of Rs 1102 was due to the new lands taken up for cultivation and of Rs 34-14-0 to the fluctuating item on account of the proceeds of occupancy right: Thus from the total of the increased amount of Rs 1137-14-0 the decrease amounting 659-7-1,-399 on account of Jodi of Loni Lachan and 9 dry land villages being transferred to the Sangli State, and 260-7-1 on account of fluctuating item on the sale proceeds being deducted, the net increase comes to Rs 478-6-11.

The decrease in cultivation owing to the transfer of the land villages

villages to Kurgli taluka.

In Kindgi the increase is principally due to the extension of cultivation in waste lands. The decrease in alienation is due to the Jandi on service Inam land, being levied as fixed under the recision settlement.

In Bijapur the great increase is chiefly due to the remission granted in the last year and to the extension of cultivation in waste lands. The decrease in the alienation is caused on account of forfeiture of Gadkari Inam to Government.

Remissions were granted in 4 villages of Bijapur taluka in which revised rates were introduced three years

year ago. In all cases under orders received from the Superintendent of Survey and Settlement all demands in excess of 25 per cent had been remitted, and the remissions on amounts over 50 per cent made in the year before last were, during the last year, ordered to be made on amount over 25 per cent. The figures shown in the above table for the last year include remissions for the year before last, which amount to rupees 6713 14-9 being the difference between the amount remitted in the year 1888 89 and that remitted in the last year. In the year under report the amount in excess of fifty per cent on the original assessment has been remitted. The amounts

for the distance under reinspection.
for this taluka.

5. A sum of rupees 7000 was originally sanctioned for the taluka in my charge for Taccavi advances. Twenty applications for Rs 3575- had been received before the end of March last. Of these 9 were admitted and advances to the extent of Rs 1575- were granted. Six applications for Rs 1200 were rejected - two on the ground that the amount applied for was believed not to be likely to be expended for the purpose for which it was asked, and the rest on the ground that the applicants were not in a position to repay the sums. The remaining five are still under consideration. During my short acquaintance with

In (1) has on my charge, opened
not discovered any unusual demand
for loans in advance. This may
be due to several causes. The
condition of the average cultivator,
is on the whole fairly good. He
is wanting in a spirit of
enterprise even of facilities are
brought to his door. The efforts
of district officers in the matter
are naturally limited by the
ever growing multiplicity of duties
above all the conditions under
which the state with its complicated
machinery of rules and over worked
officials enter into virtual
competition with the local money
lender who has all the advantages

of local knowledge & simplicity of procedure, are necessarily adverse to any very great expectation with regard to the popularity of Caccavi administration. I do not intend these remarks to be understood as an adverse criticism of the present system, but more as explaining the limited measure of success that attends it working. Perhaps the best means to place before the ryot a capital-supplying agency divested of the disadvantages of state-working on the one hand and the usurious ways of the village Sowkar on the other would be the creation of independent banks, something on the lines of Sir

P. Wethersbourne Collector of ...

Banks — by elected & nominated by Special enactment and more popular by special Government agents.

6. The progress of the realization up to June 30th of the land revenue of the three talukas not including the revenue assigned to the Local Fund or credited to the P. W. Department as shown in the following table.

Talukas	Demands	collections up to the 31st March 1891.	Balance on the 1st April 1891.	collections between 1st April to 30th June 1891	Balance
Indi	1,78,957 12 5	1,05,954 10 5	90003 2 .	90,003 2	- - -
Sindgi	2,16,882 14 5	1,47,012 5 3	69,864 6 7	69,864 6 7	- - -
Kyaspur	1,57,105 1 10	1,16,831 7 5	40,274 10 7	40,273 8 5	1 1 2
	5,72,944 13 1	3,72,800 10 10	2,00,141 2 9	2,00,141 1 9	1 1 2

The results appears to be very satisfactory
The very small balance in Bijapur will
be collected before the close of the year.

In one instance only recourse was
had to distress & sale of moveable property
for the realization of Land Revenue.
Warrants in Indi taluka, & the amount
was Rs 13-4-—. This will, to some extent
indicate the well being of the land
holder as a class

7. The season has been
fairly good in the talukas in
very charge. In Indi taluk the
early rains were not very sufficient
and consequently the Kharif sowings
extended to only 78% of the usual
Kharif area. The early crops
however were benefited by the

rain

Rains in July & August were helpful the sowing of cotton. The later rains were helpful as in the Rabi sowings & cultivation (of Jowari & wheat) were very satisfactory, cotton being the only exception. The supply of water was copious for garden crops, in consequence of the plentiful late rains.

Sindgi taluk.

In Sindgi taluk. The early crops (Kharif) were more normal and the average yield was Jowari 8 as Tur 1 a. Tur 6 as Paddy 2 as. The last mentioned crop was affected by disease in many parts of the taluk. The Rabi crop

kind

had plentiful rain for sowing, and the out-turn was cotton 6 as Paddy 12 as Wheat 14 as. Grain 8 as

Bijapur Taluk

The plentiful fall of rain in June set the cultivators to sow the early crops of Paddy and Bajan Grain of rain was felt during the month of July and the agriculturists began to feel much anxiety for the rain. Had it rained at the beginning of the first week of August the crops would have been much more benifitted than they were by the rain at the end of the same month. Rains in the months of September and October being plentiful crops early & Kabe flourished

flourished in a good house of
was reported

Public health was not very
good during the year under report
as cholera burst forth on the mountains
of April last and is still prevailing
in some parts of the Taluka.
2340 persons were attacked up to
the end of June 1891 of whom 949
died

Small pox also prevailed in
some parts of the Bijapur
Indi talukas There were 204 cases
of which 15 proved fatal only in
Bijapur taluka. Vaccination does
not seem to progress very satisfactorily
But in this matter popular prejudice
is an important factor to be taken
into

with amount. Last year there were 13,035 children vaccinated exclusive of revaccinations which amounted to 1487 while during the year under report 8,521 — children were vaccinated exclusive of revaccinations which amounted to 1630 during the financial year.

No other special disease appeared in the year under report.

The Dispensaries at Indi and Indi have been working with a fair amount of success But there is still room for improvement in the attendance of patients This is not due to any unpopularity of the medical officers in charge but mainly

due to prevalence in the Godavari

districts

Steps are being taken for

the setting apart of site for natural

purposes at Guntur and Bezwada to

secure the punishing into force of

the provisions of the new Police Act.

8. There has been no change

of importance in the material

condition of the people. The cotton

presses established in Bezwada

seem to be in progress as usual

although there has been a fall

in cotton trade this year, which,

however, cannot be expected

suddenly to affect the working of

the presses. The condition of the

land holder, the agricultural

labourer

labourers, and the ordinary ones, as normal, but not such as to cause any serious anxiety for the immediate future. The demand for land, judging from the average prices bid, is not abnormally high, nor could it be regarded as very low. In Indi taluk 4938 acres of waste land were newly taken up for cultivation during the year under report, in Sindgi 9,444 acres, and in Bijapur 10,148 acres. The available area of cultivable waste is 14,844 acres in Indi taluk, 9,475 acres in Sindgi taluk, and 16,801 acres in Bijapur taluk, which represent a percentage on the total area

of 3 9 (Indu) 5 3 (Sindgi) and 4.7 (Byapur). It will appear, therefore that the average of cultivation left is not very large. The agricultural lands about it, are, as a rule, fairly well fed. On the whole the condition of the land holders is better than in the neighbouring district of Bijapur.

9. The comparisons of the Taluka Talabands of the first year (1889-90) required by Resolution No. 1454 of the 6th November last, duly completed on the data supplied in the margin are attached hereto and forwarded.

Indi.	11th September 1890.
Sindgi	4th September 1890.
Byapur	4th October 1890.

at pages 258 of Hopes manual of revenue accounts. No mistakes of such importance as to all for special notice were discovered by the examination of Talukas accounts was effected in general accordance with the directions given at pages 115 to 120 of the manual at the periods stated below --

Talukas	First examination	Second examination.
Indi.	1st February to 15th February 1891	4th to 13th April 1891
Sindagi.	20th to 26th January 1891.	16th to 21st March 1891
Bijapur.	17th to 25th June 1891	"

The useless records of the Talukas were examined and destroyed during the years as follows.

Taluka	Description of papers	No. of Papers.
Indi.	Revenue accounts for the years 1873-74 1866 67 & 1887-88.	5.
	Financial accounts for the years 1859 60 1866-67, 1886-87 & 1887-88	12.
	Revenue correspondence for the year 1886 87.	2.
	Inagisterial — Do — for 1889	1
		20
Kindagi	Village duftars 1827-28 & 1879-80	244
	Revenue correspondence 1887-88	2
	Financial accounts Do —	1
	Revenue — Do — Do —	1
	Inagisterial. — Do —	2
		252.
Bijapur	Financial accounts for 1886-87	1
	Revenue accounts for 1886 87	1
	Revenue correspondence 1886 87	2
	Inagisterial — 1888	1
		5
		277

11. The amount of village inspection Inspectional charges

The figures are shown below:-

Talukas	Villages visited		Accounts & records examined		Receipt books examined		Boundary marks examined	
	Total No	No visited	No of villages in which accounts examined	No of villages in which records examined	In how many villages	No of books	No of villages	No of pillars
Sudi	122	55	38	38	44	765	27	498
Sirsi	150	69	20	13	30	1164	22	256
Byadgi	101	47	16	14	27	383	19	379
	373	171	74	65	101	1592	68	1134

In the year under report 22 Patils and 28 Kulkarnis were fined 9 Patils and 8 Kulkarnis were suspended and 17 Patils & 24 Kulkarnis were reprimanded on account of their neglect &c. Only one Kulkarni was dismissed from the office on account of grave misconduct

Appendix C.

During this the performance by the village officers of their duties is fair, considering that the hereditary system is a bar to the securing of a very efficient body of village accounts.

The crude Inspection work as tested by me personally, was performed on the whole in a satisfactory manner.

I performed one ordinary crop experiment and the report was submitted at the time. I was prevented from performing more experiments by other duties, as already mentioned in the letter forwarding the report.

I inspected 11 liquor shops
during the year 4 of them shop
and 3 grain shops in the year
under report. From the condition
of liquor shops I have reason to suspect
that liquor is being smuggled out
especially at the shops on the
frontier along Native state.

The work of Watan register
was completed two years ago but
during the last year three registers
were cancelled by Government and
orders had been received to frame
them afresh which are completed
this year The total numbers of
registers of inferior village servants
to be called was 798 of which
only 171 remain to be inquired into

by

by the Mamlatdars and their work is reviewed by the Collector. Out of the total number 230 were sanctioned by the Assistant Collector and the rest are under consideration.

12. The number of cases decided by Mamlatdars under Bombay Act III of 1876 and the results of supervision are shown below: —

Taluka.	No of cases decided	No examined	No returned to the Collector.
Sudi.	21	19	
Sindgi	49	49	
Bijapur	43	37	
	113	105	

No serious mistakes resulting in failure of justice have been noticed. Errors of practice and informalities

I inspected 11 liquor shops
Seven toddy shops 4 opium shops
and 3 ganja shops during the year.
under report. From the condition
of liquor shops I have reason to suspect
that liquor is being smuggled out
especially at the shops on the
frontier along Native states.

The work of Watan registers
was completed two years ago but
during the last year three registers
were cancelled by Government and
orders had been received to frame
them afresh which are completed
this year The total numbers of
registers of inferior village servants
to be settled was 798 of which
only 171 remain to be inquired into

by the Inamdars in the last
work is receiving due attention.
Out of the total number 210 cases
sanctioned by the Assistant Collector
and the rest are under consideration.

12. The number of cases dealt
by Inamdars under Bombay Act
III of 1876 and the results of
supervision are shown below:—

Taluka	No. of cases decided	No. examined	No. returned to Collector
Indi.	21	19	
Muddebihal	49	49	
Bijapur	43	37	
	113	105	

No serious mistakes resulting
in failure of justice were discovered.
Errors of practice and informality

in procedure wherein defects
were pointed out to the Inamdar
and the necessity of conforming
to the prescribed forms and
procedure was impressed upon
them.

13. The Local Boards of the three talukas held meetings as shown in the margin. I was able to attend one meeting held at Indgi and Mr Harvey was present at one meeting held at Bijapur. I had visited the Local Boards works in my charge in the course of my tour, and found them on the whole fairly well executed in consequence of delay in

Indi	5
Indgi	14
Bijapur	7
	26.

the examination of both the Harper Memorial works, especially on the Lansdowne Bridge remained incomplete at the end of the financial year. The matter was brought to your notice in a separate report. Steps are taken already for securing the completion of these works.

The Salar Road Bridge, in my charge is also being worked in a fairly satisfactory manner. But it can not be denied that the success of their working depends, in a great measure, on the active interest taken by Government officers. Khan Sahib Abdul Karim Khan Executive Engineer, I am glad

to evince lively active and financial interest in the execution of Local Board works.

This district is greatly in want of road side trees. The soil is in many places not suited to any vigorous or extensive growth of trees. But this very circumstance calls for special and systematic efforts in the direction of this improvement. However water supply is a great want and a fair amount (Rs 3761) out of the Local Funds was spent on this head in the talukas in any charge.

10. There are 104 schools in these talukas including those within Bijapur town which is the only municipality

Municipalities in the Bijapur District.

The arrangement table shows the number which I visited. There were 33 schools last year and three schools have been newly established this year and at Bijapur two schools have been newly established and Bijapur 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular school has been changed into a High-school.

Talukas	No. of schools	Inspection
Indi	30	16
Sindgi	36	16
Bijapur	38	15
	104	41

The condition of primary education in the Talukas under my charge is on the whole fair under the circumstances which limit its working. The greatest want

Want in this branch of
administration is in the matter
of efficiency of the teaching
staff. The average village school-
master at present is far from
satisfactory in qualifications
intellectual and moral. It is
true that the working of human
education is, as every other
administration is, limited by the
funds at command. But of the
funds that are spent in increasing the
number of schools were to some extent
diverted and devoted to supplying
a more efficient body of teachers,
I think the results would be more
satisfactory. It is true that
such results can not be secured

as in other lines from
the necessity of the same policy of
increasing grants to gradually adopted
adopted in the case of Higher Education
were introduced in the case of
primary education, I venture to think the
village school of India would
turn out better townsmen and
villagers than hitherto. It must be
admitted that the practical test of
quality in matters like these
is quantity, that the efficiency of
a teacher must be gauged, amongst
other things by the number of pupils
that are attracted to his school But
I must submit that if this test is made
much of, the natural result would
be that we should begin at the

wrong

"a fixed ... in the Annual Confidential
one from each of the teachers
employing a general chart with the
dangers to the attendance of
the pupils, or the teachers filling
up fictitious rolls. Thus, in the
question of qualification I would
give a high place to moral
qualities equally with intellectual
attainments for on the moral
strength of the teacher depends
the forming of the character
of the pupils.

15°. The records of the last-Inquiry

Inspector	Date of examination
Sindh	20th March 1891
Do.	11th February 1891.
Bijapur	25th June 1891.

offices in my charge have been duly examined as above mentioned

and reports have been made to the District Registrar of all error and doubtful practices observed

IV Magisterial

The following table shows the original criminal work performed by me during the time I held charge. –

Talukas	No of cases tried	No of accused	No of accused				On appeal or Revision No of confirmed	reversed	
			Committed to Sessions	Committed	Acquitted	Discharged			
Ludu.	6	6	5	1	-	2	1	-	
Lindpr	9	28	3	1	7	17	-	-	
Bijapur	3	13	11	1	-	1	-	-	
	18	119	19	3	7	20	1	-	

There are no Municipalities in my Talukas, except the one of Bijapur of

which

Which have not yet been
disposed of.

No. 1 was invested on the 25th
April 1891 by Government Resolution
No 2295 of 30th April 1891 with the powers
to hear appeals from convictions by
second and third class Magistrates.
The following table gives the number
of appeals disposed of by me with
the results of my exercise of the above
powers.

Taluka.	Names of Sub Magistrate.	Powers exercised	No. of Cases	No. of Persons convicted	On appeal or revision the sentence was confirmed	On appeal or revision the sentence was modified	On appeal or revision the sentence was reversed
Byadgi	Shivalkar Narayan	2nd class	1	1	-	-	1
Hangal	H. Gul Kamalkar	3rd class	1	1	1	-	-
			2	2	1	-	1

General Remarks

17. After what is said in paras 6 & 9 and the foregoing one, I have very little to add by way of general remarks. However, I may observe that the results of the recent census show that the Lakhs in my charge are on the way towards regaining the ground lost after the last famine. The town of Rajapur itself is gradually rising in prosperity, trade and importance. During the year under report two type pressing presses have been started, and they may be regarded as an index of increased intellectual

[illegible] with the Town of Brookfield which is much in need of clearing off of certain of several blocks and the erection of good houses on available open spaces. The Municipality has however, a practically unlimited field of duty with a limited extent of resources

Thanking you for the favor,

Your most obedient servant

[illegible]

Assistant Collector and Inspector &c.

Appendix A. (Concld.)

Statement showing the number of places at which the Assistant Collector in charge re-sided and resided during the year 1890-91.

No.	Name of place	Taluka	No. of days at each camp. From	To	No. of days.	Remarks
1	Bijapur	Bijapur	December 1890	16th	December 1890	25th	5	
			"	24th	January 1891	2	10	(Christmas holidays)
	Bijapur	"	January 1891	3	"	4	2	
2	Khatyapur							
3	Sarwad							
4	Rakkeshwar	Bijapur	"	5	"	9	5	
5	Yelmundi.							
6	Nalmundi.							
7	Inyamhalani							
8	Kambagi							
9	Jegunshi							
10	Halgani							

11	Bagewa.							
12	Bidami.							
13	Sangapur							
14	Kasimakhedi							
	Bijapur	Bijapur	January 1911	10	January	13	4	
15	Tonagi.							
16	Ramagapur							
17	Kowlgi							
18	Kunagi							
19	Kumatgi	Do	Do	14	Do	16	3	
20	Kagod.							
21	Aheri							
22	Karegali							
23	Linangi							
24	Kiparagi	Hunagi	Do	17	Do	20	4	
25	Kaneur							
26	Devoor							
27	Yermal							
28	Savalkhedi							
29	Degulgi							
30	Kanali							
31	Kanda							
32	Kunagi	Do	Do	21	Do	26	6	
33	Shirahanagi							
34	Kanthagi							

35	[illegible]							
36	Hanchal							
37	Kachal							
38	Kankali							
39	Kavandale							
40	Kinel	do	January 1591	27½	January	29	3	
41	Kayankali							
42	Kachattawagi							
43	Kinali							
44	Kinari							
45	Kokatikali							
46	Karvankhede	Indi						
47	Kaidkhurd							
48	Kaidbuzrook							
49	Kalutagi							
50	Indi	do	do	31	do	33	1	
	Bijapur	Bijapur	do	3/0	February		2	
	Indi	Indi	February 1591	2nd	do	11½	10	
51	Khiak Benur							
52	Kugalgi							
53	Kayankali							
54	Kangagi							
55	Kawdikal							
56	Kolegaon							
57	Kukanalga							

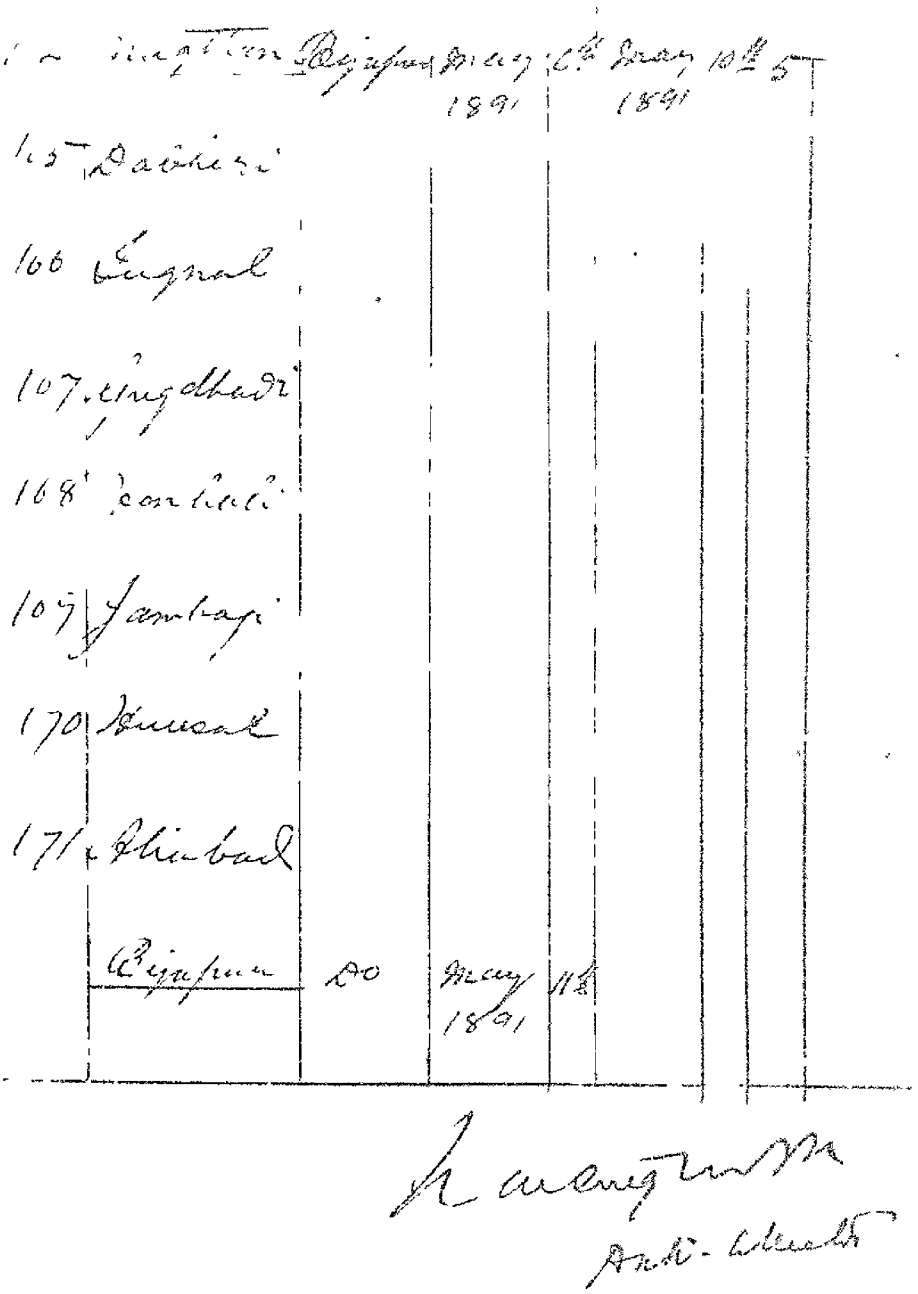
58	Langi	1. Lindi						
59	Jamba	do	February	12	February	17	6	
60	Lezikali							
61	Gerard							
62	Banikali							
63	Kenginéal							
64	Livingstone B.							
65	Bentinck							
66	Arundel Lodge	Lindi	do	18	do	22	5	
67	Balgowan							
68	Kilimani							
69	Runkmapua							
70	Chetarki							
71	Kaëbal							
72	Wotikal							
73	Lompua							
	Lindi	do	do	23	March 1891	28	7	
74	Woodbank							
75	Kheri							
76	Yergal Khan							
77	Yergal Bazar							
78	Bubbleshaw							
79	Mamapua	do						
80	Yenkanchi	do	March	4th	do	6th	5	

71	Byaibal						
72	Bhanklaji						
73	Gandageri						
74	Lunglan						
75	Lanabal						
76	Golgeri						
77	Dombal						
78	Intargangi						
79	Bandal						
80	Kaikeri	Shivaji Jayanti		9½	Maruti	11½	5
81	Banihatti						
82	Joki						
83	Belleri						
84	Kuntoji						
85	Kudargund						
86	Kunnibal						
87	Yedrapur						
88	Kanapur						
89	Handiganur						
100	Harkanhatti						
101	Koppar	00	00	12	00	15	4
102	Ourbal						
103	Bhavagi						
104	Shakapur						

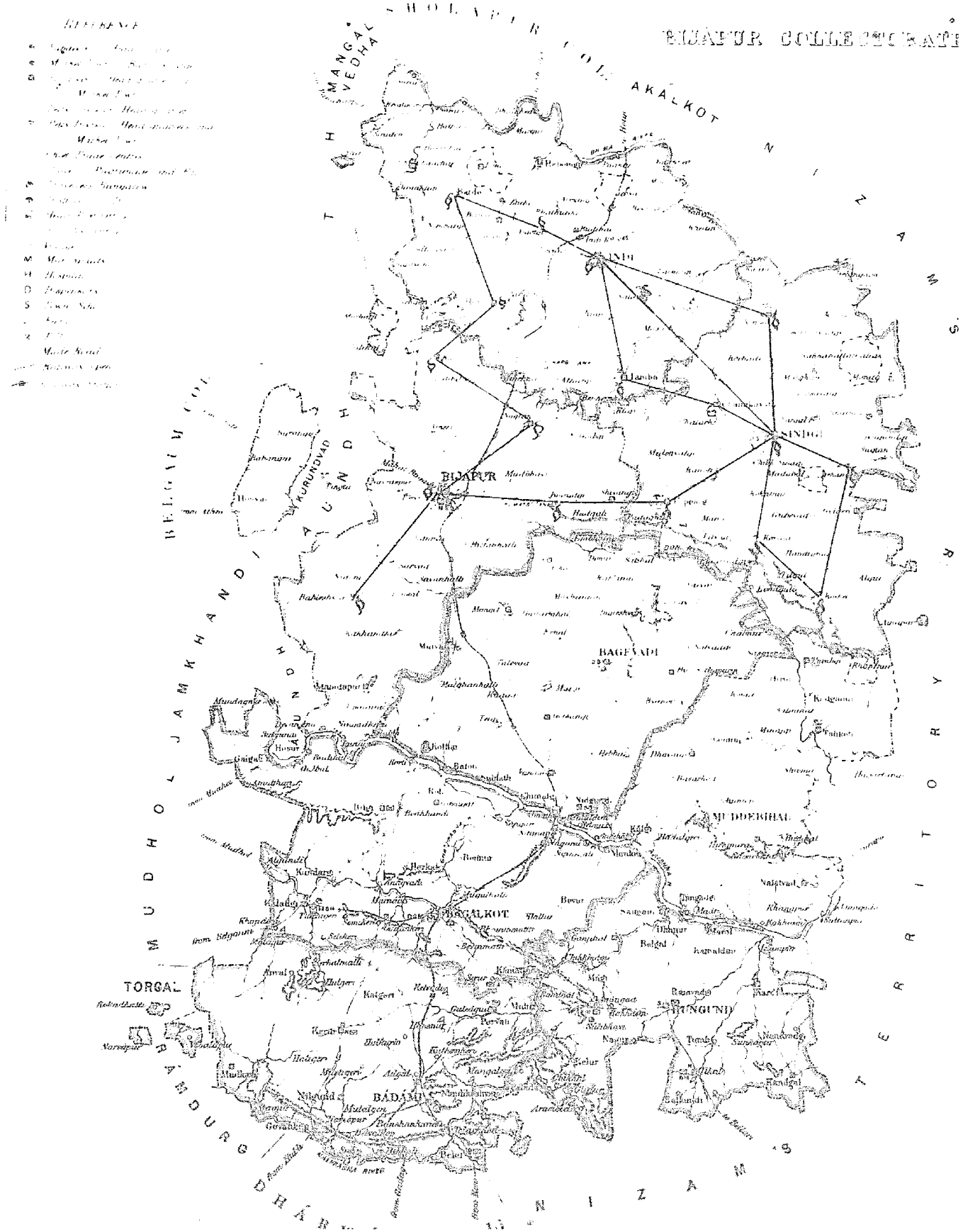
105	Bulali								
106	Jalwad								
107	Ibrampur								
108	Kokatnur								
	Lindgi	Lindgi	March	16	March	20	5		
109	Gunbad								
110	Bandal								
111	Sangoji	Indi							
112	Salotgi	do	do	21	do	23	3		
113	Salotgaum								
114	Dalsangi								
115	Golsar								
	Indi	do	do	24	do	24	1		
			do	25	do	30	6	Cessation of Election.	
	Bijapur	Bijapur	do	31	April 1891	10	11	To count proceedings and in charge of Magn Election Election Collection under	
116	Mantholi	do							
117	Nerabimpur								
118	Bhutnal								
119	Kanchinal								
	Indi	Indi	April 1891	11	April 1891	14	4		

	Alexandroli	"						
	Bejapur	Bijapur	April 1841	15	8	2	16	2
121	Angolgi	Ind.	do	17	do		20	4
122	Anchiral							
123	Bahiangi							
124	Bhathanki							
125	Kafi-Nimbargi							
126	Kudagi							
127	Chorugi							
128	Arjunal							
129	Mailar							
130	Naikki							
131	Jevur							
132	Wanchal	Do	do	21	do		25	5
133	Ranchiral							
134	Gonchal							
135	Kavinhal							
136	Chadchan							
137	Chimakurki							
138	Linganhur							
139	Kimbavi							

140	Jiri Ankali							
141	Bakali							
142	Gunclian							
143	Dor-li	Indi	April 1891	28th	April 1891	30	5	—
144	Lavalang							
145	Kalungi							
146	Degunal							
147	Boblak							
148	Kaiguri							
149	Lamkanhali							
150	Basual							
151	Agosnal							
152	Donnal							
153	Kanur	Bey	May 1891	1st	May 1891	3	½	0 —
154	Kaigundi							
155	Maknopur							
156	Lunial							
157	Jalgesi							
158	Kodonal							
159	Jalikal							
160	Ana-abai							
101	Kilikal							
162	Samankali							


1891
1891
Rajapur
do
May
1891

PANDHARPUR
KURUDVAD
MAGLVDI


BIJAPUR COLLECTORATE
REFERENCE
MUDHOL JAMKHANDI TALUK
BELGAUM DISTRICT
KURUNDVAD
SINDI
Hunsi
SINDGI
BIJAPUR
BAGEVADI
MUDDEBIHAL
BAGALKOT
TORGAL
HUNGUND
BADAMI
RAMDURG DHARWAR DISTRICT
NIZAM'S TERRITORY

(Below the Annual Administration Report of Mr. Divatia for the year 1890-91.

— to state of 1891.

Mr. Divatia only joined the district on the 16th December last, and was absent for 6 weeks on privilege leave, he consequently has not had any lengthy experience of the District. He has visited all parts of the talukas. He has stayed good many days at talukas

Talisha head-quarters; but as his districts are not very large such was probably most convenient for Government work.

2- Mr. Divatia states that Rs. 1575 were granted as takkavee. but from the Treasury officer's figures it appears that the proper amount was Rs. 1600, out of which Rs. 1425 were granted under the Land Improvement

Act -

cial and Rs. 175 for seed,
and cattle. Agricultural
loans from are much too elaborate
a subject for criticism
in an Administration
Report

3. The Jamabandies
were punctually made
and the revenue collected;
at the close of June there
was only outstanding the
sum of Rs. 1-1-9 which has

since been collected.

4. The Division con-
sidered the condition,
the agricultural, and
labouring population,
one to cause any special
anxiety, particularly
as last year the crops
generally good.

Good progress was
made in the destruction
of useless records during
the year.

his minute account of
all our inspection was
very good and quite
sufficient to enable him
to judge with certainty
as to the performance of
their duties by his sub-
ordinates, and it is
satisfactory that he con-
siders both the Circle
Inspectors and the here-
ditary village officers
performed

performed their duties
well.

7. There was, as remarked,
by Mrs Divatia, a good
deal of inconvenience
experienced, in auditing
of the bills sent in for works
performed, in the Local
Account office during the
close of the year, which is
the busiest month: the
office was under-manned
at the time and, it certainly
did

duck not fines, the help
it should have done to
fix bills passed, and
payments made. I hope
however, that the orders
since fixing will prevent
such inconveniences in
future. It was unsatis-
factory that the Assistant
Collector could only attend
one evening out of the 14 meet-
ings of the Sindgi Taluka
Board, one out of the

the Board in Bijapur and
was unable to attend any
of the Indo. meetings.

Desirable improvements.

trees are absolutely impossible
in desert as the Talukas in
this charge, so much of
the ground is rocky that
road-side trees can, in
some places, only be grown
at a prohibitive price; and,
with so many other wants
the Boards must in the
meantime

... time do without

them.

9 The Dinsdale visited

about half the [redacted] and

Schools in his charge. His

opinion is much the same

as that of Mr Harvey - that

the small Schools are not

worth the expense they

cause, and that it would

be better to have fewer

and better taught Schools.

If it is to be hoped that in

instances

instances of misconduct
on the part of the School
Masters, such as came to
the Principal's notice, are
not common and more
promptly brought to the
notice of the Educational
Authorities.

To the Principal may is-
torical work was very
light and he only con-
ducted three services

keeping six months, the

conviction of one of which

has since been quashed

by the High Court.

(Bijapur, 1891) } A. Acting Collector

Administration Report

of

the District Deputy Collector

of

Bijapur for the year

1890-91

No. 458 of 1891

From

Rao Bahadur

Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar

Assistant Collector

Bijapur

To

Chandra Rajaram

Collector of

Bijapur

Sir,

Bijapur 14 June 1891

I have the honor to submit the annual report on the administration of my charge which is composed of the talukas specified in the margin

Talukas	Area in square miles	Population in 1891 according to general census	
Bagewadi	704	102362	which has been under my charge the whole of the year
Muddebihal	564 2	81474	
	328 2	183836.	

2 The Revenue for the year

sketch shewing the years and the number of days spent at each so forwarded with a map shewing the line of my tour (Vide appendix No I & Ia). It will be seen from the map that I have gone round the whole of my charge and have visited every village which lay within workable distance from my Camps.

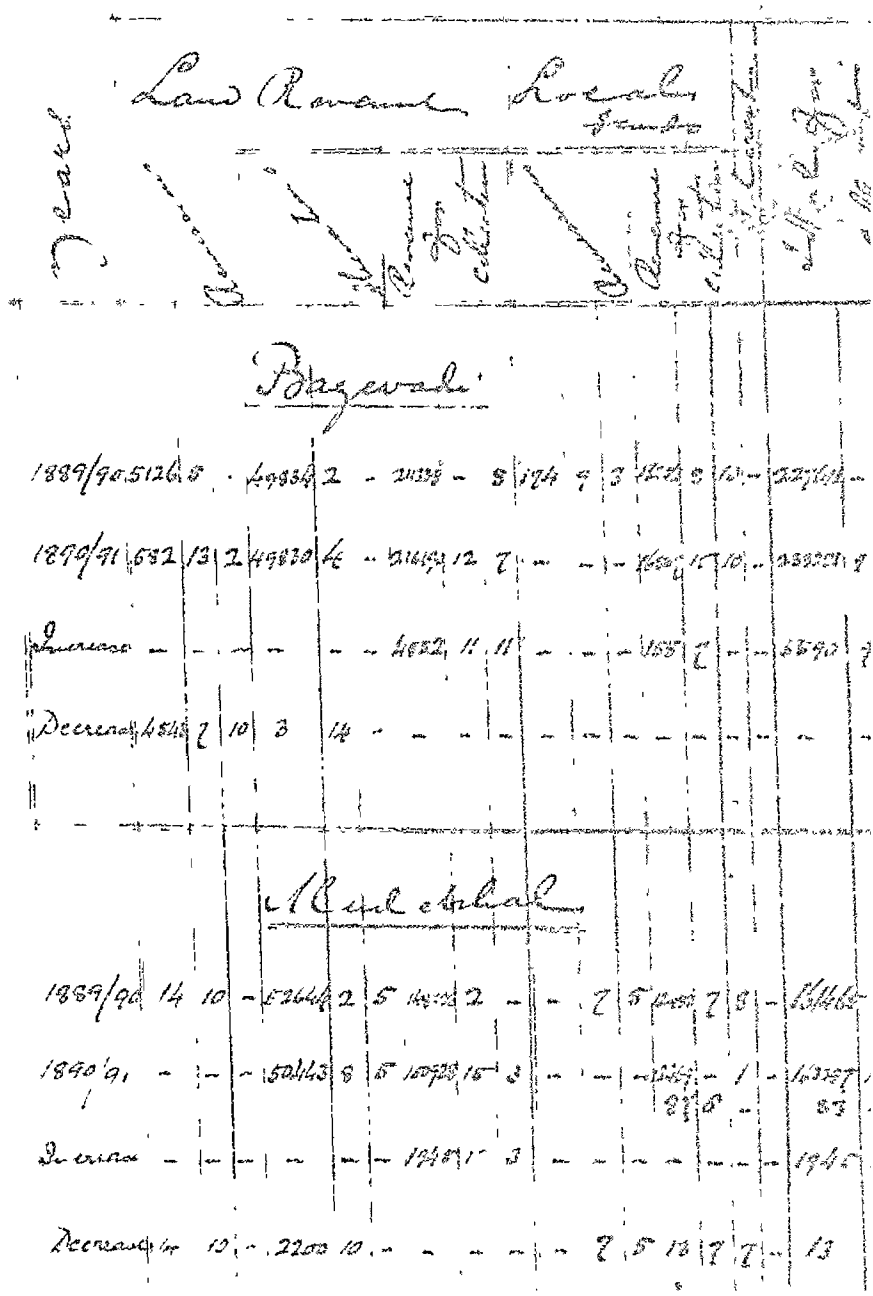
II Revenue A Jamabandi

3 The settlement of Jamabandi was effected during the periods

Jalukan	Commenced	Completed	specified in the margin
Bazewadi	3rd December 1890	17 December 1890	
Ambibhal	9th March 1891	18th March 1891	

4 The results of the settlement

Each payment is noted
in my office at the time, and are as
follows. Items arising subsequently
to the preparation of the village
Abstracts have not been included



been for collection in Bagewadi.
This is due to the reduction in the
remissions and the real increase
owing to extension of cultivation
is very small as will be seen from
the following figures.

Occupation of Lands	Rs.	As. P.
	317	10 ..
Increase in the Judi		
of village officers due		
to revision.	4	14 ..
	324	8 ..
Deduct		
Decrease in Miscellaneous		
Land Revenue	15	3 11
Add	309	4 1

Reduction in the remissions 4543 - 7 - 10

4952 - 11 - 11

In Sunkeshwal there is a decrease
of Rupees 277-6 9 in the ordinary
revenue. The increase in the result
of the revision of Judi on the
village officers' Vatans and the
Judi was enhanced by Rupees 2206-10-0,

I now take over the reductions on the assessments, the variations under the heads were as follows:

Decrease

Increase by Judgments & Decrees ... 2206 — 10 — —

Increase

(Reduction in the Jubilee which was over and above the assessments of the lands held ... 4 — 8 — —

Loan restored ... 1 — 3 — —

6 — — — —

2200 — 10 — —

5 Remissions were granted last year in respect of all landholders whose assessment had been increased more than 20 per cent of the original assessment. This year the remissions were limited to exceptional cases fifty per cent of the [illegible] they were so small as to hardly

and for collection in Bazaar

This is due to the reduction in the remissions and the real increase owing to extension of cultivation is very small as will be seen from the following figures.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Occupation of Lands	319	10	"
Increase in the Lands of village officers due to revision.	4	14	"
	324	8	"
Deduct			
Decrease in assessment Land Revenue	15	3	11
Add	309	4	1

Reduction in the remissions. 4543 - 7 - 10

4952 - 11 - 11

In Inamdahal there is a decrease of Rupees 277-6-9, in the ordinary revenue, the increase is the result of the revision of Lands on the village officers Service Lands. The

Then a table was the collection in this district the receipts during that heads were as follows

Decrease

Increase by Inclosures Patels of this area	2206 — 10 — .

Increase,

(Reduction in the Jinks which was over and above the assessment of the lands held	4 — 8 — .
Inam restored	1 — 8 — .
	6 — . — .
	2200 — 10 — .

5 Remissions were granted last year on newly settled villages & all landholders whose assessment has been increased more than 25 per cents of the original assessment. The year the remissions were limited to exceed not fifty percent of the why they were so small as compared with

No Tacavi advances were made during the year as no application were received. The rules in force were duly explained by the mukhi by me personally during the course of village visitation and by the Mamlatdar and others. The recent rules offer more facilities. No loans no hope, nevertheless, of the people taking up any loans.

7. The progress of the realization up to 30 June of the Land revenue of the Taluka in my charge not including revenue assigned to Local Funds or credited to the Public Works Department is shown in the following table.

Talukas	Demand	Collection up to 31st March 1891	Balance	Collected on 1st April from 1st April to 30 June	Balance
Bazarvada	21754 6 -	14 14745 3 9	6980 12 7	6980 12 7	-
Mandebhuk	15143 3 -	11265 - 5	3903 3 6	3903 3 6	-

368089 4-3 25989 4 2 18939 18939

the results are very satisfactory

80 cultivators were married to, except in one case. Embankments from the Cauvery, were of no notice was stopped. It is very gratifying to note that the cultivators were made without any difficulty this year as the weather was

S The season in both the Salem Season has of my charges was good In Bageradi the rainfall was below the average and in Hukkeball it was nearly for January the rains were not seasonable and sufficient, therefore the area under the crop was less than the year previous. There was a long break in the rains until the beginning of September which affected the crops. Both the

quantity of the produce was not equal to the average. But this was made up by Rabbee for which there was sufficient rain for sowing purposes. After the sowing season there was no rain for nearly two months and great anxiety was felt in consequence. In November we had sufficient rain which changed the prospect of the season like a magical wand. The heavy rains injured the crops on light soils to some extent but those in the black soil which retains moisture, did not suffer, the Cabe rains did an immense good to them. The Jawar in villages situated on the banks of the Nam was a bumper crop, like of which was not seen, told for years. The wheat

Crops in the south were in
bit the cotton was very indifferent
The long heat in the rains affected
it first then came the blight which
and not permits the plants to
grow In some places the crop was
entirely gone in others a small
quantity of cotton was seen and
equal to about one eighth of the
ordinary crop from stunted plants
about a foot or one inch high.
There was only one picking this year
and at that season rain does
great damage. Rain at the picking
season was an unusual occurrence
The cotton crop was thus small
in quantity and bad in quality.
There is no demand for it in the
market here. The trade in cotton

and the stuff offered for sale being cheaper has been a drug on the market. There was good trade on wheat which was exported in large quantities. Linseed is not largely grown in the Colonies of any charge but all that was grown was exported and fetched good prices. Wheat and Linseed have gone a great length in making up the loss in cotton thus the material condition of the people was not affected by the loss of the valuable crops. It continues improving. The local trade is increasing and the agriculturists are in much better condition than the pre-railway times. They are better clothed

Material condition of the people

class have an much further cost than enlightenment both are taking to cultivation. There is great waste of labour in the enormous proportion of work during the short season. After the harvest is over, large number of people in each village have nothing to do, and we see them sitting together in groups doing nothing but smoking and talking. The standard of living has slightly changed for the better but has not reached that point which compels the people to be working all the year round. The majority of the people are quite satisfied with coarse food and scanty clothing so long as they are

Course of time and trade developes
this state of things will improve
Bombay there is a difficulty with the
low caste people and wandering tribes.
Have ostensible employment is
begging but they really are thieves
and cattle lifters. Their migratory
habits make it difficult to bring
home the offences to them. The
number of Police employed in
this District is insufficient and
the people are too lazy and
are wanting intelligence to exert
in tracing the offenders. Crime
has increased but dacoities are
committed by people beyond the
borders the extradition law being
defective great difficulty is experienced

by Jesties Mundan and Freemasonry
are Crimes punishable on severity
penalties at the time action
Good seems gone Course to the people.

9. General health of the people
has been good no epidemic except
Cholera appeared. Cholera of a
mild type prevailed during the month
of March. It first made its appearance
in a small village in the Sangli
Jatika situated near the borders
of Sou Satara - the Satara territory
About that time two fairs took
place one at Golpani in the Sangli

[illegible] Malsirala and the Krishna.
At the latter fair I am told

prevention arrangements were made. Cholera made its appearance. It however did not increase much and the mortality was not large owing to the prompt and effectual measures taken by the Manbhatkar of Hangund, Rao Saheb Bakre, and by the Hospital assistant sent on special duty there. The epidemic, nevertheless, spreads in all directions the infection having been carried by the pilgrims. It still prevails in some villages of Kurundwad Chargee. The following figures show the attacks and deaths to the end of the last month

Taluka	Number of villages	Attacks	Deaths
Bagewadi	121	589	261
Hukeri	154	109	55

Cotton is made in many kinds in large quantities but the profits Coast the Police and village officers entrusted with the duty of administering are not well qualified to pursue it. They are too ignorant to understand and follow the instructions given from time to time. The consequence was that the army was benefited in putting up of the bills followed by death. Rice has made the people and even the persons administering medicines lose all faith in it. People do not know many cases to any kind of medicine and believe that propitiation of certain idol by offerings would cause the cure. Buffaloes goats &c were killed

front of Dr. Thakar's which is said to be the [illegible] possessing control over the epidemics. People having some intelligence and having no implicit faith in the horrible goddess have recourse to counting medicines and to those advertised in the papers by medical practitioners at Baroda and Poona. Mamlatdars and village officers can do nothing to check the disease except by prompt sanitary measures which they afford to adopt in villages situated on the banks of rivers where confliction is brought down by the waters.

In other respects village Sankalchha has not been neglected. The climate and the soil are favorable

to form sanitation. Flies are no pe
and therefore no nuisance. Little great
effort is required on the part of Public
and District officers in keeping places
clean as the people are entirely
ignorant of the simplest principles
of Sanitation and exact any slight
to enforce cleanliness. Bad manners
are avoided. Every attempt is made
to achieve the objects by educating
the most intelligent and by
enlisting their sympathy. The village
Headmen do not serve to the exte
but receive a "bakshi" as Carpenter
are Sentenced of the Government
- ment or Land. The people cheerfully
and willingly pay the other Bakshi
because it is required to enhance the Bank

The case of Mahars they do not get any return and therefore decline to pay. It is why there are constant quarrels between the ryots and the Mahars and the quarrels lead to cattle poisoning, incendiarism and other offences. It is said that in former times the Mahar did some service to the ryots. If that was the case he has ceased to do so from a long time since. He thinks that he receives the 'bakta' for the service he does to the Sarkar. It is probable that he was engaged to do communal service whether such was the case or not it is advisable to encourage that [illegible] I came back during the

work of any kind to whom on the chaukidars that they are in Pakistan, not for any service to Government, for which they receive separate remuneration but for service to the village and it is their business to sweep all roads and public places and to keep the village clean. The right to realise grain to pay the taxes on this land and the chaukidars must do this obligation. Thus many disputes have been settled by means of such situation and preventing crime. This arrangement though acceptable to both parties requires an authoritative sanction of Government to strengthen this

2nd. of the District officers in
matters rather in connection with
sanitation in which the assistance
of Government is required is land
for the deposit of house and stable
sweepings which are useful for manure
and for purposes of nature. In
many villages waste lands are
available either or without
the Sanitation but there are villages
where there is no such waste
and land must be acquired. In
do this the Local funds can not
provide funds they are doing
their best to supply villages with
good water- Efforts are now in a
condition to pay for land- Govern-
ment alone can do this.

The Vaccinating Department
is doing its useful work. The people
have commenced to know the advantages
of the practice but still a great
many talk a vaccination is not
regarded with feelings of pleasure.
It is necessary for the Vaccinator
to manage the people and create
such arrangements as will suit their
convenience. It is true that these
officers have many difficulties to
contend with, but any harsh
measures should be avoided, as
one harsh case causes more mischief than good.

The Dispensaries at Mulebah
and Bagerahe are progressing well.
They are more and more appreciated
by the people. The poor people

for Ilam in almost all surgical cases. What is required is a charitable fund to maintain the poor patients while under treatment. I have hopes of such funds being collected at Mandalay and Talikot which are trading towns. The Lamas there may be induced to devote their blessings in this direction.

There was no disease among the cattle during the year. The condition of the cattle

Condition of the cattle in the black soil villages is good. Principally because the people are better off there than other parts and can afford to feed them well. The salt of water of the Dam is said to have an unfavourable effect on the cattle there

are hedges and ditches / Lanes in the
There are no fences in the Clays
as the cattle are stall-fed in
the January sheds, which is said to
be more nutritious than hay
which is not made here. Heavy
measures are necessary to improve
the breed. Great difficulty is
experienced in getting bulls as there
is a terrible want of confidence. The
System of having a bull declared
to be age. gods is not much in vogue
in these parts. It is a good institute
and ought in my opinion to be
encouraged. The Local funds might
purchase bulls for approved breed
and Lend them over to Owners of
large numbers of cattle and so
let the Communities on the Coast be

of these being kept in good condition and allowed to be used free of charge.

II Revenue & Supervision

10th. The comparison of the Salukha Salebands of the past years 1889/90 required by Government Resolution No. 1454 dated 6th November 1869 was duly completed on the dates:

Salukhas	Date
Bagewadi	8 September 1890
Khedekhal	" "

given in the margin in the manner prescribed at page 258 of the manual of Revenue accounts. The accounts were generally in good order the mistakes and irregularities discovered have been already communicated to

11 The examination of Tobacco accounts was effected in general accordance with directions at pages 119 & 120 of the Manual of Revenue accounts at the periods stated below:

Stations	1st Examination	2nd Examination	3rd Examination
Bagewadi	4th & 8th January 1861	22nd May	17th & 21st May
Kundgol	13th & 17th January	16th & 23rd March	25th & 15th June

The Bagewadi Manufactory was found this year in a most unsatisfactory state. The Head Karkun was obliged to take furlough for one year, the 2nd Karkun was obliged to retire on pension and two of the Karkoons were transferred

Karlskoga who possessed
a very quick disposition has also
been transferred. These changes have
served to effect improvement and
I hope to be able to make a
better report about this office
next year. The comparison of
the Jakobs daily sheets with the
day book and other expansions
were duly made when the accounts
were examined. The errors and
irregularities discovered have already
been reported to you. The comparison
of daily sheets with the Jakobs
day book and village accounts
was duly made and the entries
in the accounts of 20 villages
were traced to their final place
as required. Errors discovered
were trivial in nature and were

Enumeration of the Inhabitants in the Parish
of Ilfracombe and the Villages were
Included four Citizens and four
Tables were made and fifteen
Tables and eleven Enumerators were
Wanted. Three Officers Engaged the
whole, worked well. In addition
to their ordinary duties Three Officers
had to do the Census work. They
have done their very unfamiliar duty
they deserved praise for this but
have been on the contrary
made to pay a part of the
Census expenses. This is much to
be regretted as the Judges and
Clerks allowance they receive
are very small as appears in
the Act last year relative

The amount of mileage inspection which has been personally performed by me is shown in the table below.

Taluka	Villages: Total number	Villages: Number visited	Villages: Number visited second time	Villages: Number visited third time	Sq. miles covered by mileage of inspection travelling	Sq. miles covered by mileage of travelling for fields	Boundary marks inspected: Number	Boundary marks inspected: Number found correct
Jaggapeth	121	84	51	51	69	2426	15	169
Mudchalal	154	83	46	46	61	965	4	45
Total	275	167	97	97	130	3391	19	214

I have visited more than 60 percent of the villages in my charge. My other work has not been for the purpose average as the Inamdars took up a large portion of the best part of the travelling season.

Of these circle Inspectors, the
are given in the appendix the
number of the class of officer
has been reduced, and their
charges enlarged. I was formerly
difficult with the former number
of Inspectors to exercise an
efficient control over the kilkenny
outdoor work. It will
much more. Long with the subjects
men unless the Boys or generally,
duty Ratings are required by
work as circle Inspectors. This can
be done if the circle Inspectors
are placed completely under
the orders of the Headquarters
and be directed to assist them
in the among village accounts

registers, receipt books, bill sales &c.

The work of settling the registers of Patels and Kulkarnis was completed last year and that of preparing those of inferior village servants was commenced. This year no great progress was made in the work owing to census operations. For the same cause no time could be allotted to the resettlement of extra municipal burial grounds.

The work of sorting records is all but completed. At my last visit to Bagewadi and Muddebihal I destroyed the useless records belonging to the Mamlatdars' Daftars. I have had no time to get through the village

records of the last year of the next year in the last column.

The remarks made during the year under report were less than that of the year previous as will be seen from the figures given below.

Years	Original cases	Appeals	Total
1889/90	49	32	81
1890/91	87	53	140
Increase	38	21	59

The increase was due to increase of cases in the District and to many having had charge of assistant collectors offices in addition to their own for a period of 3 months during the year. After was for Bagamoyo at the end

By February I found that the 2nd class Magistrate file was very heavy and he had a large number of cases awaiting trial. I transferred many file all cases which I could try summarily and such other cases which I could take up at that seems inconvenience to parties out off Bagewadi

I inspected the subregistry offices that are situated in my charge, there are no municipalities under me.

13. The number of cases decided by the Magistrates under Bombay Act III of 1876 is shown in the table.

Talukas	Number of cases decided	Number examined	Number referred to Collector
Bagewadi	61	61	"
Gokak	46	46	"

To [illegible] matters touching
on [illegible] of Justice and Procedure.
Errors of practice and want of
formality or irregularities which
do not [illegible] have been pointed out
to the Municipalities and there
necessity of conforming to the
prescribed forms and procedures
enforceable when there

Local Funds

14. I attended one meeting
of Bagerwadi and one of Hubballi
Dharwar Local Boards. Attendance
at meetings is not that of the work
done by the Presidents of the
Dharwar Local Boards. He has the
entire management and control
of the Department and nothing
is done without his knowledge

Sanitation. As he travels in the Talukas he takes notes of the chief wants of the people and sends them to the Board with his suggestions and recommendations for approval of the list of works to be entered in the Budget and sanctions all the estimates prepared by the Taluka Mamlatdar for the Local Fund Works. No contracts for works are given except with his approval and under his signature. During the tours he inspects Local Fund works while in progress and on completion. Since although the details and execution of works are left to the Boards the control and control are with

the Dublin & Howth Railway 33 Local
Bills works in progress or completed
during the year.

The Boards as a body are doing
their work well. Some members of
the Board evince interest in the work
of the Board, but, however, by
reason of their duties. The salaries
paid for these officials are so low
that honest and competent men do
not care for the appointments
I have more than once drawn
attention to the waste of money
and the bad work which are the
results of the employment of
untrained inexperienced men
Lowry, and Inspectors. Matters
which we have noted

The delay that takes place
in the projection of steam
power people and bills. The advance
made by the Sabin Board is small
and does not differ by five days
from a week in some instances.
The bills for the ensuing Rupee
Duty are injected by a system
of pre-audit on the drawing
streams, which required delay
Unless the Sabin Accounts
are allowed to examine their
Cash bills at the local centre
as contemplated by Rules of the
delay will not be avoided.
In the following Table shows
the receipts and disbursements

Subjects				
Bryanston	30	2	2	40
Wimbledon	20	1	1	22

[illegible] Schools in [illegible]
[illegible] High Schools
3 Girls Schools
3 Northern Schools

One of them were expected during
during with the centralizing
Financial Inspector. The men
were pleased with buildings
Structures and the furniture
by the people of Stafford Bryanston
in two other places of
teaching near schools in Jan-
uary to the examining and

Schools is slowly increasing - 9
visited 9 of the two class of schools.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your Most obedt Servt
R. J. Deshpande
District Deputy Collector

No. 2977
23/7/91 Administration

Appendix — Para 2

Statement showing the number of places at which the Director of Meteorology maintains rain gauges during 1890-91.

Name of Agency	Taluka	Number of gauges at each Taluka				Grand Total
		Ist		IInd		
Bijapur	Bijapur	Bijapur	1	Bijapur	15	15
Muddebihal	Do	Do	16	Do	17	2
Malgham	Do	-	-	-	-	-
Ronihal	Do	Do	18	Do	19	2
Muddebihal	Do	-	-	-	-	-
Ballolgam	Do	-	-	-	-	-
Chadgarvangam	Do	-	-	-	-	-
Kerganvangam	Do	-	-	-	-	-
Kohlar	Do	Do	20	Do	23	4
Muddebihal	Do	-	-	-	-	-
Asangi Kundu	Do	-	-	-	-	-
Asangi Bijapur	Do	-	-	-	-	-
Kurbardinni	Do	-	-	-	-	-
Agardinni	Do	-	-	-	-	-
Mattihal	Do	-	-	-	-	-
Indi	Do	Do	24	Do	25	2

Names of Villages	Talukas	Number of Days each Camp was open: From	To	Total
Balenti	Bagewadi			
Yaderolli	Do			
Kundalsipur	Do			
Jamee	Do			
Kerlagi	Do	Nov 26	Nov 28	3
Salkhind	Do			
Nevangi	Do			
Nidgoondi	Do			
Sikalwadi	Do			
Bagalpur	Bijapur	Do 29	Do 30	2
Jelagi	Bagewadi	Dec 1	Do 1	1
Nyamagjeri	Do			
Kumsabal	Do			
Hanabal	Do	Dec 2	Dec 7	6
Jurbunni	Do			
Mulsal	Do			
Kurlagi	Do			
Hebbal	Do			
Kuntagi	Do			

To count the Evening

Names of Villages	Names of Chiefs					
Brazilian Bazaar	Do					
Kinkanda	Do					
Bazargee	Do					
Kumara	Do	Lee	8	Dec	9	2
Jeroanga	Do					
Bazwada	Do					
Kullagee	Do					
Salaikha	Do					
Bazawada	Do	Do	10	Do	21	12
Bazwada	Do					
Evangee	Do					
Kanemadi	Do					
Borialgee	Do					
Kumaradi	Do					
Sankaly	Do					
Agasbadi	Do					
Kuruthapparge	Do					
Kiangadi	Do					
Bingapura	Bingapura	Do	22	Jan	3	

Name of the village	Taluka	Number of days each cart was employed				Number of days cart was employed	Remarks
		From		To			
Wangoli	Bagewadi	-	-	-	-	-	
Jirimali	Do	-	-	-	-	-	
Bagewadi	Do	Ja.	4	Jan	8	5	
Evangoli	Do	-	-	-	-	-	
Kankal	Do	Do	9	Do	10	2	
Kolgamuri	Do	-	-	-	-	-	
Belakhi	Do	-	-	-	-	-	
Rajanal	Do	-	-	-	-	-	
Alkoppar	Muddebihal	-	-	-	-	-	
Kudagi	Do	-	-	-	-	-	
Basarkod	Do	Do	11	Do	12	2	
Gunal	Do	-	-	-	-	-	
Bichanhunchi	Do	-	-	-	-	-	
Muddebihal	Do	Do	13	Do	17	5	
Gadahinal	Do	-	-	-	-	-	
Karandagi	Do	-	-	-	-	-	
Churchankal	Do	-	-	-	-	-	
Chimmalgi	Do	-	-	-	-	-	
Kanagal	Do	Do	18	Do	19	2	

Balakotte

Name of the village	Taluka	Number of days at each employment				Number of days employed
		From		To		
Kadwadge	Mundhol	—	—	—	—	—
Mantur	Do	—	—	—	—	—
Mudum	Do	—	—	—	—	—
Kandagaon	Do	—	—	—	—	
Mundagal	Do	—	—	—	—	—
Nyaral	Do	—	—	—	—	—
Devar	Do	Jan	20	Jan	21	2
Gonal	Do	—	—	—	—	—
Bancar	Do	—	—	—	—	—
Jagur	Do	—	—	—	—	—
Kanaldum	Do	—	—	—	—	—
Tunchagur	Do	—	—	—	—	—
Jangadge	Do	Do	22	Do	23	2
Mundhol	Do	Do	24	Do	31	8
Mudum	Do					

Name of Village	Taluka	Number of days at each Camp				Number of days absent	Remarks
		1st		2nd			
Ekgeri	Ahmednagar	–	–	–	–	–	
Kolwan	Do	Feb.	1	Feb	1	1	
Jeygaon	Do	–	–	–	–	–	
Kesapur	Do	–	–	–	–	–	
Khan	Do	–	–	–	–	–	
Parangaon	Do	–	–	–	–	–	
Wadon	Do	Do	2	Feb	4	3	
Bakhan	Do	–	–	–	–	–	
Kodgaon	Do	–	–	–	–	–	
Kargaon	Do	–	–	–	–	–	
Kankuntha	Do	–	–	–	–	–	
Kapurwadi	Do	–	–	–	–	–	
Kangaon	Do	–	–	–	–	–	
Kazuagon	Do	Do	5	Feb	6	2	
Kalchuna	Do	–	–	–	–	–	
Kankuna	Do	–	–	–	–	–	
Takalkha	Do	–	–	–	–	–	
Kegaligan	Do						

Name of village	Taluk	Number of [illegible]				
		[illegible]		[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]	Do	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]	Do	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]	Do	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]	Do	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]	Do	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]	Do	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]	Do	Feb	9	Feb	4	3
[illegible]	Do	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]	Do	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]	Do	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]	Do	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]	Do	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]	Do	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]	Do	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]	Do	Do	12	Do	12	1
[illegible]	Do	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]	Do	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]	Do	Do	13	Do	1½	2

Names of Villages	Talika	Number of Days at Each Camp				Remarks
		Jan		Jan		
Gotlakere	Madebal	--	--	--	--	--
Banaballi	Do	--	--	--	--	--
Belwada	Do	--	--	--	--	--
Gattepur	Do	--	--	--	--	--
Kavaballi	Do	--	--	--	--	--
Kosalli	Do	--	--	--	--	--
Tambige	Do	Feb	15	Feb	15	1
Sasmara	Bajawada	--	--	--	--	--
Hadavadige	Do	Feb	16	Feb	19	4
Gajaballi	Do	--	--	--	--	--
Kalbemeli	Do	--	--	--	--	--
Salavagi	Do	--	--	--	--	--
Journal	Do	--	--	--	--	--
Kandikal	Do	--	--	--	--	--
Kadkol	Do	--	--	--	--	--
Galavar	Do	Feb	20	Feb	20	1

Names of villages	Distance of stages at each Camp.						Remarks
	From		To				
Baburwaja	Bijayanda	—	—	—	—	—	
Sabbal	Do	Feb	21	Feb	22	2	
Markabwalla	Do	—	—	—	—	—	
Bamanballa	Do	—	—	—	—	—	
Bisonal	Do	—	—	—	—	—	
Bahmal	Do	—	—	—	—	—	
Singhchowra	Do	Do	22	Do	23	1	
Bajewada	Do	Do	24	Mar	5	12	
Bamnabah	Do	—	—	—	—	—	
Kanbhanbah	Do	—	—	—	—	—	
Bamnabhanga	Do	Mar	6	Do	7	2	
Sukhodya	Do	—	—	—	—	—	
Byabah	Do	—	—	—	—	—	
Kamra	Mundabah	—	—	—	—	—	
Jamnabah	Do	Mar	8	Do	11	4	
Chokawa	Do	—	—				

Name of Village	Taluka	Number of days at each camp				Total No. of days	Remarks
		From		To			
[illegible]	Mundebihal						
Bahyamur	Do						
[illegible]	Do						
[illegible]	Do						
[illegible]	Do						
[illegible]	Do						
[illegible]	Do	Mar	12	Mar	13	2	
[illegible]	Do						
[illegible]	Do						
[illegible]	Do						
[illegible]	Do	Mar	14	Mar	22	9	
[illegible]	Bijapur	do	23	Do	23	1	
[illegible]	Do	Apr	1	Apr	1	1	
[illegible]	Bagewadi	Do	2	Do	8	7	

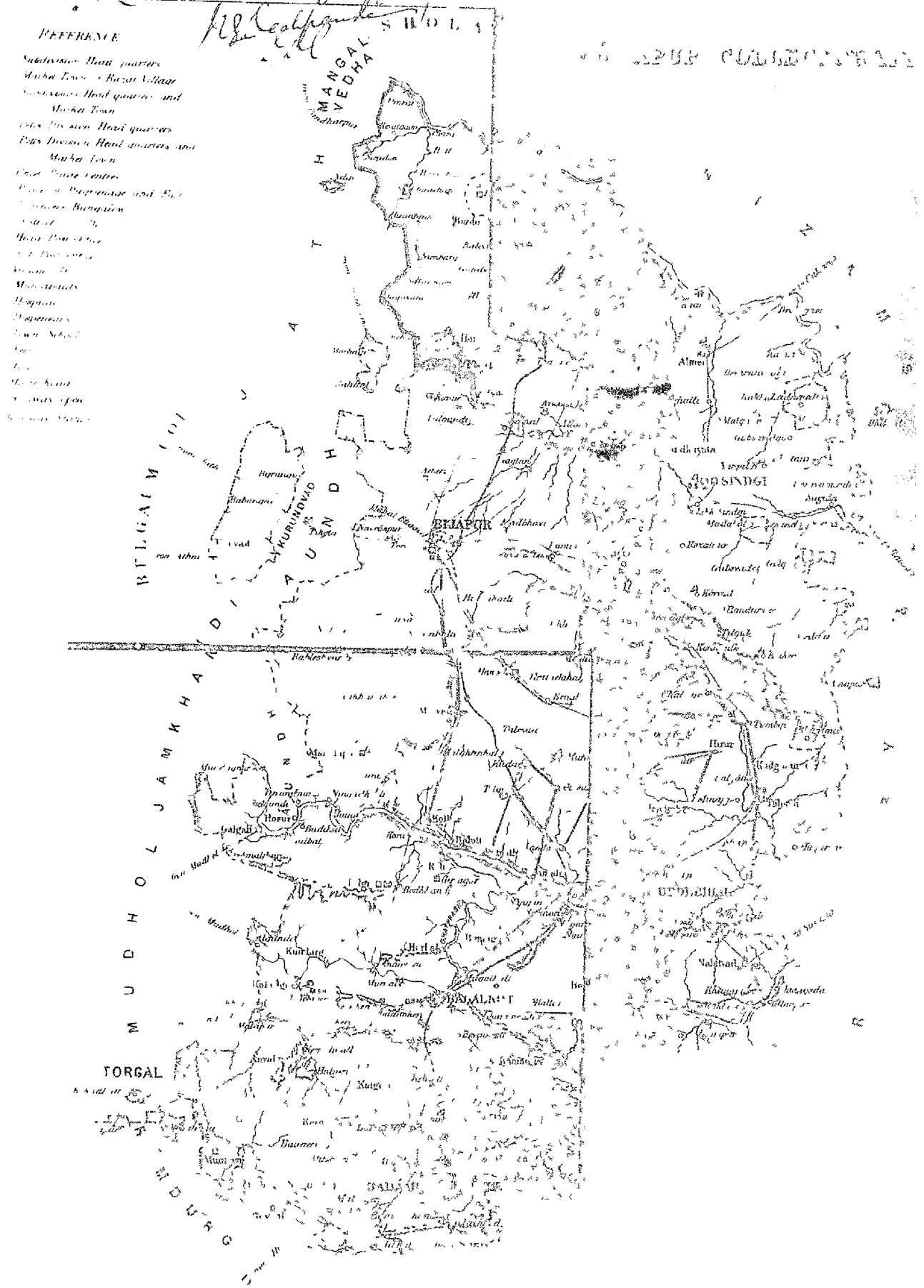
From 24th March to 1st April Cholera Outbreak in my Camp.

Name of Villages	Taluka	Date of entry at each visit					
		From		To			
Kudaj	Bagewadi	Apr	9	Apr	12		
Talewadi	Do	-	-	-	-		
Bagalkot	Bagalkot	Do	13	Do	19	7	
Kudaj	Bagewadi	Do	20	Do	22	3	
Jamakhandi	Do	Do	23	Do	26	4	
Budni	Do	-	-	-	-	-	
Sugatsur	Do	-	-	-	-	-	
Talewadi	Do	-	-	-	-	-	
Talewadi	Do	-	-	-	-	-	
Kundaj	Do	Do	27	Do	29	2	
Hunnali	Do	Do	29	May	2	4	
Bagalkot	Bagalkot	Do	30	May	2	3	
Hunnali	Bagewadi	May	4	May	6	3	
Bagalkot	Bagalkot	Do	7	Do	15	9	
Kudaj	Bagewadi	Do	16	Do	16	1	

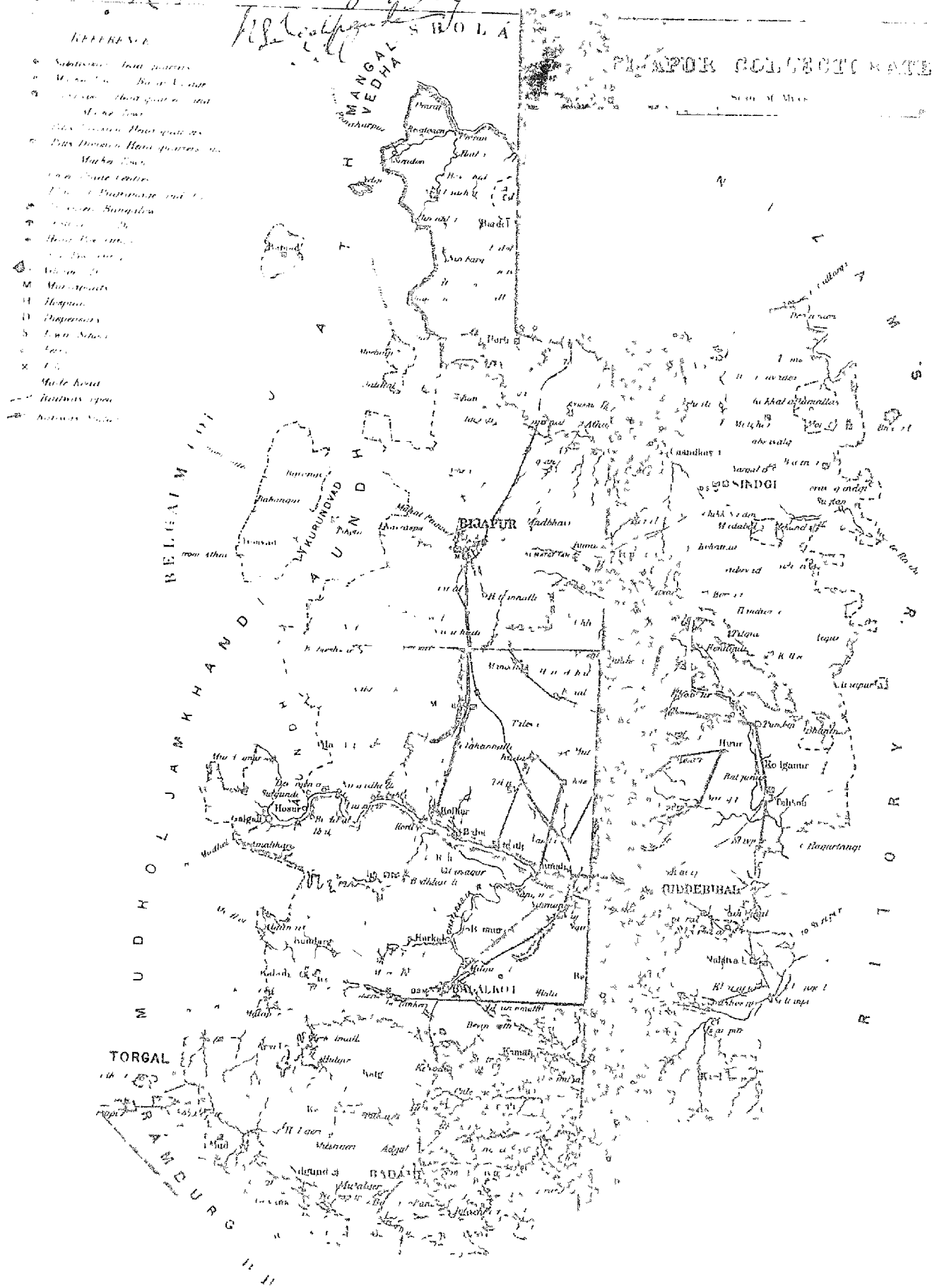
Names	Number of days at each camp		Total number of days	Remarks
	Jean	Jim		
Bujwadhalay	17 May	23	7	
Bhuchhalay Lo.	24 Jan	1/54	?	

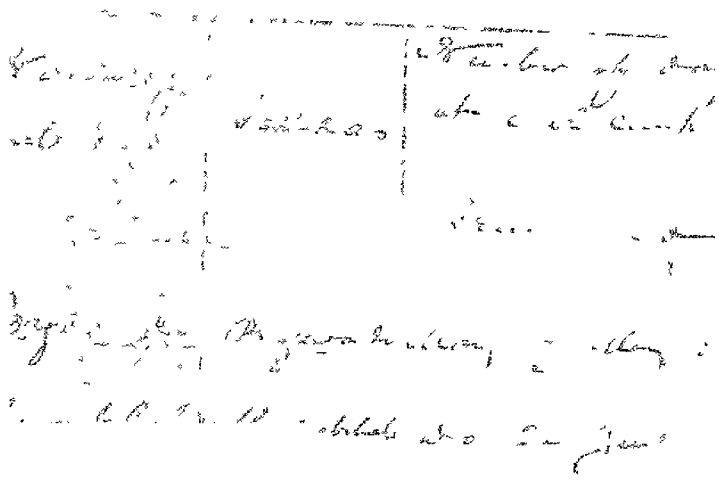
R. D. Deshpande
District Collector.

Appendix no II accompanied to the
Report of Collector no 456 of 18 July



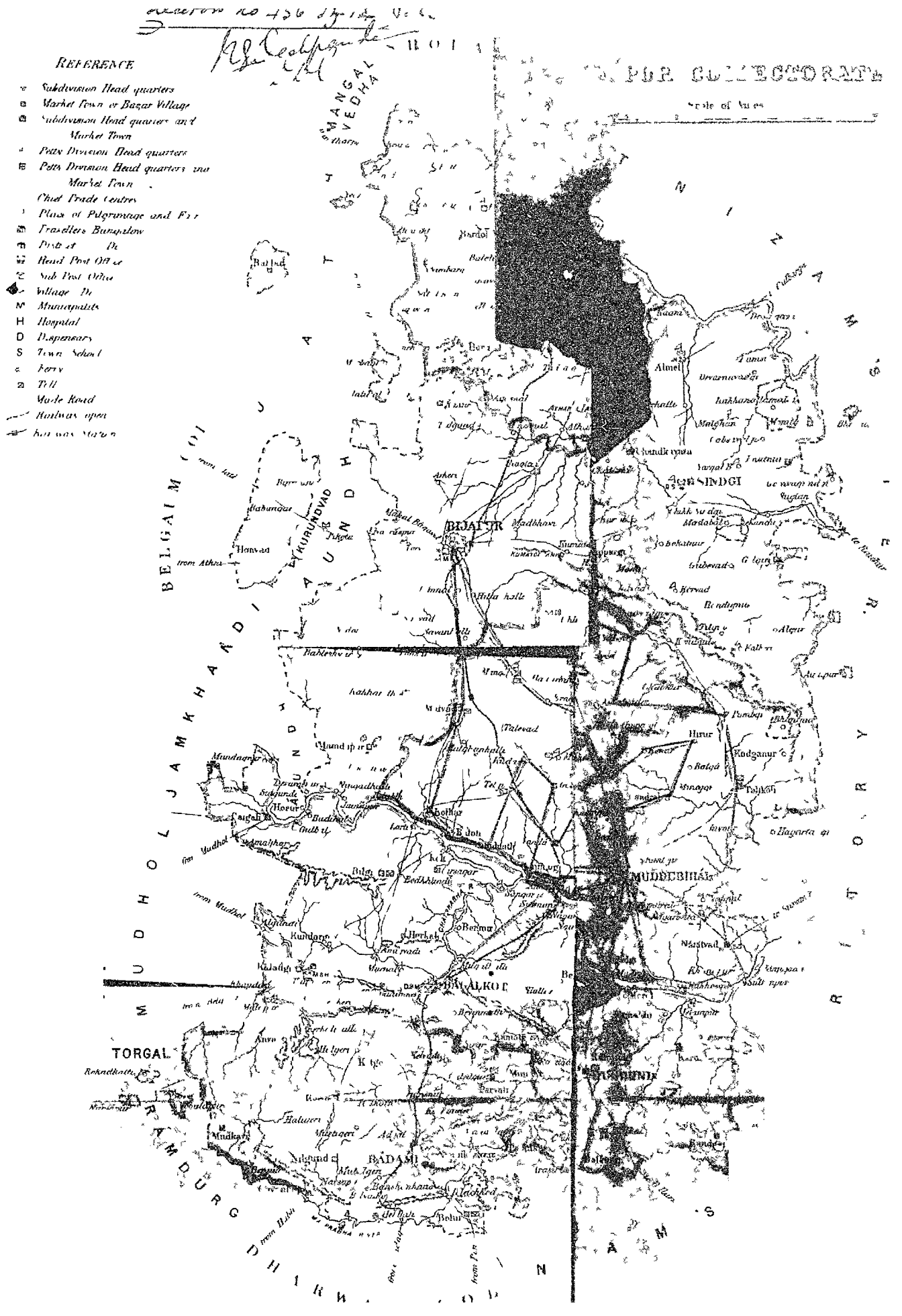
Appendix no II accompanied to the
Report of Collectors no 156 Dy 18th July





Names	Tribes	Number of days at each camp				Whole number of days	Remarks
		From		To			
Wapowaka	Poqwaki	May	17	May	23	7	
Nahkah	Muskogee	Do	24	June	1st	9	

P. S. Restaurateur
District Disbursing Agent


REFERENCE
Subdivision Head quarters
Market Town or Bazar Village
Subdivision Head quarters and Market Town
Petty Division Head quarters
Petty Division Head quarters and Market Town
Chief Trade Centres
Places of Pilgrimage and Fair
Travellers Bungalow
Post Office
Head Post Office
Sub Post Office
Village Do
Municipalities
Hospital
Dispensary
Town School
Ferry
Toll
Metal Road
Railways open
Railways Metre
BIJAPUR
BAGALKOT
MUDDEBIHAL
TORGAL
BADAMI
Almel
Hunsgi
Hirur
Kudgunur
Talikot
Hungund
Kundgol
Navalgund
Ramdurg
Gajendragad
Nargund
Sirhatti
Parvati
Mudhol
Jamkhandi
Belgaum
Kaladgi
Bilgi
Jamkhandi
Kurundvad
Ramdurg
Dharwar
Gadag
Kaladgi
Bijapur
Muddebihal
Bagalkot
Scale of Miles

Appendix III Para 12.

Tests of Circle Inspectors work

Kohat circle Inspectors test on the 22nd and 23rd November 1890

Fields nos: 760. 762, 761, 392. 258.
223 222, 270, 367, 360.

The work was satisfactorily done. The Daftars and accounts examined and found all right. I inspected the boundary marks of 17 fields in belonging to the village of Hangu of which "Pamabandi Lafaam" was made by the Inspectress year before last. I found that he had done his work very well & his "jrahans" has detected mistakes in the Survey maps.

Kaikaluru circle Inspector's test

Fields nos: 48, 49, 50, 35, 46 of the Kaikaluru village were tested and found that the entries made by the Inspector in his field book were correct. He tested the Cadastral work of three villages.

Bezawada circle Inspector's test

17th December 1890.

Sankaral. Inspected the survey fields nos: 38, 37, 36, 33, 32, 4, 5, 30, 31, & 24. The crops and bounds marks were as the enclosure mentioned by the Inspector and the marks that were repaired after the inspection. In field no: 30 the entry of Gram and Kardai was wrong the are a

entered appearing being estimation
smaller than what I thought to be
measured it with steps and found
that the Inspector entered the
length at 5 instead of 15 ft. Also
through an oversight the fact of
24 grain and Karabeen sown
on the bank of the Stella as a
second crop on an area of about
2 acres, and the injured crop
was properly estimated but the situation
was wrong in the land sketch on our
particulars.

Bavarkod circle Inspection test.

13th January 1891

Inspected the undermentioned
fields of the Gonal village.
12 3 68 66 67. The work seem

Cairo been well done.

Mudebihal Circle Inspection

21st January 1891

Inspected the undermentioned fields in undermentioned villages

Gonal nos 22, 23, 25 & 35

Banoda nos 4, 5, 55 56, 57, & 58

Dwarapur nos 27, 28, 29, 30, & 31

The work was not very carefully done in field no 22 of Gonal where a patch of land soon with mixed crops and which was not soon with other crops was left out

In Banoda the waste land in field no 4 was under estimated It was one third of the whole area but was entered as one fourth With these exceptions the work

was found well.

I found several records which the Inspection has returned as in good condition but in many instances they were not such. He tells me that when the lights of the record is not less than one inch, it should be considered as in good condition. The authority for this is shown by the Rule 6 clause 1 of the Inspectors rules.

Khatedars name may be written in the field book as it facilitates reference to the fields in the absence of the map.

K G Deshpande

District Dy Collector

Below the annual administration report of Mr. Deshpande for the year 1890-91.

No 3627 of 1891

Mr. Deshpande has written a lengthy and interesting report and dealt very fully with his charge.

2. He has been in charge of the two Talukas of Mudebihal and Bagewadi throughout the year. He has thoroughly visited every part of them and although in charge of other districts for

Below the annual administration report of Mr. Deshpande for the year 1890-91.

No 3627 of 1891

Mr. Deshpande has written a lengthy and interesting report and dealt very fully with his charge.

2. He has been in charge of the two Talukas of Gudebihal and Bagewadi throughout the year. He has thoroughly visited every part of them and although in charge of other districts for

usual percentages consequent-
on the introduction of the new
Survey rates. & so taccavi was
advanced during the year;
but as Mr. Deshpande's charge
consists of the rich Don
valley, a tract of alluvial
soil, with water far from
the surface, there was not
any great probability of
advances being asked for
or really required.

Parag - Mr. Deshpande
has

has described most fully
the season and the effect
on the crops, which, with the
exception of Kharif and
ollon, were good. In Desh-
pande's opinion, that the
ondition of both traders
nd agriculturists is im-
proving, is satisfactory
s he served in this Dis-
trict in 1875 previous to
he famine, and has con-
sequently exceptional
means

means of judging. There is no doubt that there is a deficiency of labour in the hot weather, but crimes do not appear to be more numerous at that season than at others, and probably after harvest the labouring population have here, as in most other Districts, accumulated savings and allow themselves a holiday.

Difficulties between

the Mahars and villagers no

doubt occur and must occur,

the former seem to increase.

at a much more rapid

rate than the latter, and,

as they possess few lands

there are always difficulties

in their obtaining a liveli-

hood. As a rule, the Mahar's

Services to Government

are not sufficiently paid

by Government, and the

payments

payments of kabola are, and must be, partly, at all events, in return for their public services.

If Mr. Deshpande has been able to effect settlements by which without pressure the rayats paid the Mahars their "Hukks" and the Mahars worked in cleaning out the town, he has certainly done a very valuable service

to Government; and to both
classes. I do not consider there
exists any very emergent reason
for the removal of all stalls
& sweepings outside the villages.
I doubt much if the fre-
-quence of the ordinary Cultivators
manure is unwholesome. Cer-
-tainly in my part of the
country the "middèn" is a
necessary complement of every
farm house and generally
situated in its immediate
neighbourhood. If removed
from

from the village as a valuable commodity it is almost certain to be stolen, and strict measures insisting on its being deposited at a distance from the village would, I think, cause great discontent.

6 (There is no doubt, as Mr. Deshpande points out that the old custom of "Cot or bulls set free and dedicated to the Gods did

much to improve the breed of village cattle.

7. In Deshpande's taluka however, contains hardly any grazing; and, with a cattle trespass Act in force, it would be hopeless to expect that cultivators would allow their crops to be systematically grazed down by the sacred cattle.

(The objections to the Local Fund Department

providing stud bulls are obvious. They have already too much to carry out when their resources are considered, and they are quite unable to enter on such a scheme on a large scale. The purchase of half a dozen good cattle would do little good and would practically be merely for the advantage of a few favoured individuals or small villages Charges

of favoritism would arise and would probably be considered proved.

Q. 10, 11 & 12. 9 (The amount of inspection made by Mr. Deshpande is exceedingly good, with the exception of boundary marks, I considering however that he was confined in the Murdeshwar Taluka for 58 days and visited 83 villages, I think he ought to have found time for the inspection

selection of the boundary marks of a much larger number than it was in this factory to note that the village officers as a rule behaved well and rendered hard during the Census Dr. Deshpande's allusion to their having to bear a part of the Census expenses is due to the fact that the expenses of numbering the houses and providing lights on the night of the final enumeration were provided.

from the Village officers con-
tingent allowances, and of
course the extra reports
and other matters necessitated
a large amount of stationery,
the expenses of which also
fell upon them. Mr. Desh-
pande has also listed
in Several cases the work
of the Circle Inspectors.
Mr. Deshpande's criminal
work was heavy and was
mainly due to the fact that

he

he had during a large portion
of the year to perform duties be-
longing to other than the two
Talukas of which he has fur-
nished the report, and to his
very properly relieving the Assis-
tant Judges of petty cases which
he was able to try summarily
June 14 ——— As the Deshpande
remarks the work of superviding
and of management of Local
Fund works must, to a great
extent, depend on the President,
and

and he seems to have visited the Local Fund works on all possible occasions; still there have been complaints as to the management in one of the talukas in question, and I think that having been for nearly seven months in the talukas it ought to have been possible for the President to attend more than one meeting of each Board:

Board of

been to

large sums to the Taluka Board

for expenditure, and to

restrict the amount ex-

pended by the District

Board through the Executive

Engineer. My previous ex-

perience has however been

such as to make me doubt

the wisdom of their policy.

Should be much

more inclined to reduce the amounts granted to the taluka Boards to carry out under the Superintendence of, the Industries, and have them carried out by the Public Works Department if the latter are able to undertake the work than to [illegible] on as [illegible] would like adding to the establishments under the taluka Boards. Sirdars

Paid in arrears would no

doubt carry out works better,

but their supervision would

be more difficult and in

the event of dishonest men

obtaining the appointments

it would be much less

easy to detect at once when

things were going wrong.

The failure to make some

payments within the year

alluded to by Mr Deshpande was due to mis-

taken action on the part

remarks under this will occur

again

13. Rao Deshpande showed

a great interest in education

examining all the schools

in his charge etc. however

has not made any remark

on his opinion of their con-

dition.

Bijapur
12th August 1891

Acting Collector

Camp Poona, 22nd August 1891.

The Commissioner has the honour to forward the annual administration rt of the Collector of Bijapur, together with those of his Assistants and ner Deputy for 1890-91.

2 The rainfall was slightly above the average. The long break in June and July seriously injured the kharif crops, which were Para. 4 for the most part extremely poor; but the rabi harvest hich the district chiefly depends was exceptionally good, and the season he whole was, from an agricultural point of view, a very favourable one.

3 The birth rate and death rate were respectively 44·7 and 28·3 per mille, as against 42·2 and 27·1 per mille in the pre- Para. 5 vious year. They seem to be fairly correct and, com- l with the immigration to which Mr. Davidson refers, fully account for the increase recorded in the population of the Collectorate. For the last five s Bijapur has had the advantage of its village statistics being annually ked by a trained staff of Circle Inspectors. But its village census as tested he decennial enumeration, was not even as accurate as that of Belgaum. he case of Belgaum, the difference between the total of the village returns the census taken in February last was only 1½ per cent., whilst in Bijápur nounts to about 2 per cent. Mr. Fleet checked 47 village registers, and the ration of vital statistics is reported to have been carefully carried out.

4. About the end of the year, cholera of a somewhat severe type spread over the greater part of the district, and out of the Para. 6. 5,574 cases reported, 2,424 or 43 per cent. proved fatal. Hospital Assistants were placed on special duty, and the usual measures for ing sanitation taken. With this exception, the public health was good. number of cases of fever fell from 2,628 to 1,943, and of cases of small-pox was a still greater proportionate diminution, the number being only 560, as ared with 1,694 in the preceding year.

In in-patients treated at the Civil Hospital and the Dispensaries there was rease of about 20 per cent. In the number of out-patients the falling off very slight, being about 1 per cent.

The falling off of about 8 per cent. in sheep and goats is reported to be due to the inclusion, in the figures of last year, of Para. 7 flocks belonging to shepherds in Native States, which orarily entered the district to graze. In the number of horned cattle there increase of 1 per cent.

6 The prices of wheat and jowári, the principal food-grains of the district, fell largely during the year, but that of wheat rose Para. 9 again from March onwards, and owing to the doubtful pects of the season the prices of all grains are now rising.

7 Only Rs. 2,325 were advanced for land improvement against Rs. 3,150 last year. Mr. Davidson, who is new to the district, Para. 10 thinks that owing to the absence of water near the ce, well cultivation will not, as a rule, pay in Bijapur, and that there will be y limited demand for loans. Mr. Deshpándé, the District Deputy Collector, even more strongly that the rayats will fail to avail themselves of the offer vances by the State.

There were no applications within the sub-division in charge of the District ty Collector. Mr. Harvey had only 5 and Mr. Divatia 29. The latter ever regards the tagái system as unsuited to the district. It seems desirable, however that efforts should be continued to render it popular. In Bijapur, as elsewhere, it may not find favour at once in the eyes of the mass of the cultivators,

but there also, as elsewhere, a demand for loans may spring up when the comparatively advantageous conditions on which they are granted become more generally known. It certainly, however, is not desirable to press the people to take advances. The demand should be spontaneous, and care must, of course, be taken not to lend money to persons from whom recovery may be difficult or doubtful.

Para 11.

8. The cotton presses are doing an increasing business, and, in Bijápur and Bágalkot, trade is flourishing. Elsewhere there is little trade.

Para. 12.

9. Large fairs were held during the year at five places, of which one is a municipal town. At two other places, Banshankari and Sangam, special arrangements were made during the year—at the former by the establishment of a temporary Municipality, and at the latter by the extension of the provisions of section 45 (1) of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890. The arrangements at both these fairs were successful.

Para. 13

10. The rapid recovery of the Bijápur Collectorate from the effects of the last famine is evidenced by an increase of about 24 per *cent. in the population during the last 10 years. The area under cultivation has also during the last 5 years increased very largely as the marginal table displaying the area of waste land taken up each year shows The Government revenue is paid without any pressure. Mr. Davidson fears that, through the exhaustion of the cultivable land, the prosperity of the district will soon reach a stationary stage, but such an effect will, to some extent, be prevented, as in Belgaum and Dhárwár, by improvement of the land by manuring and better methods of cultivation.

Year.	Acres
1885-86	29,651
1886-87	24,594
1887-88	82,531
1888-89	32,068
1889-90 ..	34,911†

† *N. B* These figures differ from those given in the table at paragraph 30 of the report, because they are taken from the Jamábandi report and are more correct

Paras 14 15, 16, 18 and 19.

11. The Jamábandi Settlements were completed in all the tálukas before the prescribed date. Mr. Fleet did the jamábandi of the Indi and Bádami Táluka. The results of the settlements are satisfactory, showing an increase in the land revenue from Rs. 13,72,814 to Rs. 13,81,261 The figures given by the Collector regarding the Bijápur and Bágevádi Tálukas do not correspond with those given in the Assistant and District Deputy Collector's reports. According to the Collector's figures the increase in the revenue amounts to Rs. 8,446, and is mainly due to increase in cultivation. Remissions to the amount of Rs. 2,274-11-2 are reported, but they were all nominal, due to the introduction of revised assessment in the Bágevádi and Bijápur Tálukas. It is also satisfactory to note that the entire demand has been collected with an amount of pressure so nominal as to be practically *nil*.

Para. 17

12. There was no change in the A'bkári arrangements. The realizations of the country spirit farm amounted to Rs. 95,000. The toddy farm brought in Rs. 1,51,565, or an increase of Rs. 25,315. The arrangements and the management of the A'bkari farm by the contractor Mr. Royce were, according to the Collector's report, distinctly bad, and it seems a cause for regret that he should have been given a renewal of the contract for even a year. The supply of spirits in the depôt and consequently in the shops was always short of the demand, and the farmer failed to pay his instalments in time. This has doubtless tended to increase the consumption of raw toddy, and to cause a larger payment for the toddy farm.

Para 20

13. Ratnagiri excepted, Bijápur has the smallest area of forest in the Division, but the forest demarcation has not yet been completed The forest revenue increased by Rs. 1,696, in consequence of the better prices realized for grazing and larger sales of fuel and wood

*N *B*—From the returns received from the Provincial Superintendent of Census in the Presidency proper Sholapur excepted, Bijapur shows the highest increase

There is a decrease both in the number of persons assessed to the income tax, and the amount of assessment. There were 144 petitions of objection, as compared with 340 in 1889-90. In that year the original assessment was reduced on appeal by Rs. 2,343 in the year under report by only Rs. 1,085. The constant tendency towards reduction observable in the Bijapur returns has attracted the attention of the Collector. There, undoubtedly, must be many cases of under-assessment; but as mentioned by him, the falling off in the receipts from the tax is probably, in a measure, due to the head firms in Bombay having transferred their business from the hands of the local middlemen to their own agents who are not taxable in Bijapur.

Para 21

15. Only about 47 per cent of the patels can read and write. Their conduct, however, appears to have been more satisfactory than that of the kulkarnis, as whilst 82 kulkarnis were punished with fine, 11 were suspended and 2 were dismissed, only 23 patels, or but 2 per cent, were fined, and 4 were suspended. The progress in the preparation of the registers regarding inferior village servants was satisfactory, considering that for a portion of the year the district officers were engaged in supervising census arrangements.

Para 23.

16. Mr. Fleet visited all the Mámlatdars' stations and the only Mahálkari's station in the district, and examined all the sub-registry offices. He also visited 70 villages, examined the records of 48, and the boundary marks of 60, in addition to doing the jamabandi of two talukas. He scrutinized a large number of cases decided under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, disposed of 3 appeals against the decisions of Subordinate Magistrates, examined a large number of cases in the exercise of his revisional powers, and referred 2 cases to the High Court.

Paras 25, 26 and 44

17. The work of sorting vernacular records appears to be much in arrears, and the Collector has been requested to submit his proposals at an early date for carrying out the work.

Para 27

18. Two ordinary experiments were made during the year, one by Mr. Javalgi and the other by Mr. Deshpandé. The failure of Mr. W. L. Harvey to make any experiments and the explanation given of the omission appear hardly satisfactory.

Para 31

19. There is some improvement under this head, the mares covered being 20 against 10. It appears that more use would possibly have been made of the stallion had he not been stationed at the head-quarters throughout the year.

Para 32

Mr. Deshpandé's remarks concerning a supply of stud bulls are sensible. It is desirable that in Bijapur, as in Belgaum, where the experiment has proved successful, a few such animals should be purchased by the Local Board and posted at stations where their services would be most useful.

20. Offences have increased from 2,678 to 2,766, and the number of accused persons from 3,062 to 4,143. The proportion of persons convicted to those brought before the Magistrate is about the same as in other districts. An increase in crime in a year of plenty is not ordinary. It must, however, be remembered that the crime statistics relate to the calendar year ending December 31st, while any influence the rabi harvest would exercise on the people would be in the later period. Besides, Bijapur is, as stated by Mr. Davidson, surrounded by Native States, which accounts to some extent for the increase.

Para 36

21. Of the 10 patels on whom commissions under section 15 of the Village Police Act, 5 decided 37 cases; and this part of their work is reported to have been satisfactory.

Para 37

22. The Collector's proposal regarding the establishment of sanitary committees in 21 villages and sanitary boards in 3 villages, has been embodied in this office No. $\frac{1}{5}$ dated 9th June 1891, to Government, General Department.

As regards village sanitation, it is worthy of note that a voluntary organization has been created at the taluka station of Muddebihal, which spends Rs. 12 per annum, collected by private contributions, on keeping the roads clean and watering cattle in the hot season. In Muddebihál and Bágevádi the water-supply and sanitation are said to be good. In other places sanitation is indifferent and the water-supply scarce.

23. Three additional cattle-pounds were established during the year. The number of cattle impounded and the amount realized on them show respectively an increase of 5,603 and Rs. 1,614-1-11. Mr. Davidson attributes the increase partly to extension of cultivation in waste lands wherein cattle used to graze formerly, and believes that the Act has not been worked harshly, either by the Forest or the Railway Department, or the villagers.

Para 39.

24. Mr. Davidson, probably from his experience in Kánara, deprecates the practice followed in Bijapur of the grant for expenditure to the Táluka Boards of a larger sum in the aggregate than that then left at the disposal of the District Board. The Taluka Boards are probably the best judges of the purely local wants of their own individual talukas, but are apt to disregard the need for through communications from one táluka to another, or for important roads, in which the district as a whole is interested. The Kaládgi Collectorate was in former years an isolated district, and did not require many good roads. Now that it has been brought within the railway system, its wants have suddenly increased. The means of the Board are limited and will have to be supplemented liberally by provincial contributions where the roads have more than local importance. The frequency of scarcity in the district is another strong reason why the communications should engage prior attention, and the Collector has been requested to deal with the subject in a separate report.

Paras 41 and 42.

On the general question of principle the Commissioner would endorse the views expressed by the Collector. He would materially reduce the assignments granted for expenditure to the Local Boards, and *pro tanto* thus increase the sum remaining for disposal in the hands of the District Board. He fears that, under the system now in vogue, much money may be unprofitably frittered away on small works badly built and inefficiently supervised. Mr. Deshpande observes on the inferior qualifications of the mistris employed by the Taluka Boards and it is hopeless to expect good work from men of their calibre. It is desirable that all works of any importance and involving any material expense, should be carried out by the District Board, and constructed under the supervision of the skilled and competent Public Works Department agency.

The Commissioner regrets to notice the lamentably rare attendance at Local Board meetings of the Assistant and Deputy Collectors.

25. It is satisfactory to find that Rs. 11,654 4-10, or nearly 6 per cent of the total expenditure, were spent by the Local Boards on works of water-supply.

Para 13

26. The number of permanent Municipalities was the same as last year. One new temporary Municipality was established at Banshankari, where a large fair is held annually.

Paras. 45 and 46

The general meetings appear to be well attended. The aggregate income of the 4 Municipalities has increased from Rs. 52,450 to Rs. 57,103, but is mainly for a revision of the octroi duties and of the house-tax. The aggregate balance in hand of the Municipalities at the close of the year was Rs. 12,403. Their working is reported to be satisfactory.

27. The number of primary schools has increased by 2 and of the scholars by 1,432. The remarks made as to the inefficiency of the smaller schools and the low status, moral and intellectual, of the teachers employed in them, merit careful attention, and the Commissioner is disposed to think that it would be sound policy to materially diminish the number of such schools and to improve the condition of the remaining schools by securing a higher class of masters better educated in every sense,

Para 18

Annual Reports: Administration Reports of the Collectors of the Districts of Southern Division for the year 1890-91.

No 29.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 5th January 1892.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S D., No 3044, dated 5th August 1891
Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No 3061, dated 8th August 1891.
Memorandum from the Commissioner, S D., No. 3216, dated 17th August 1891
Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D, No 3235, dated 21st August 1891.
Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No 3242, dated 22nd August 1891.
Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., 3512, dated 11th September 1891.

} Submitting with his remarks the Annual Administration Reports of the Collectors of the Southern Division and their Assistants and Deputies, for the year 1890-91.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3286, dated 27th August 1891.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No 3447, dated 8th September 1891.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S D No. 3873, dated 5th October 1891

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. I., No. 3896, dated 6th October 1891.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. I., No. 5961, dated 10th October 1891.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S I No. 4029, dated 16th October 1891.

RESOLUTION.—The Administration Reports of all the districts in the Southern Division except Kánara and Kolába have been prepared by officers who held charge for only comparatively short periods towards the close of the year, and when the travelling season was practically over. Kolába in particular suffered from changes, no officer having held charge as Collector for more than three consecutive months, but Mr. Winchester, who has written the report, acted as Collector for nearly three months in the touring season. Changes among Assistant Collectors were also frequent, especially in Belgaum, and the total amount of travelling done was, in consequence, somewhat less than usual.

2 The season was, on the whole, a favourable one except in parts of Belgaum and Dhárwár, where the rainfall seems to have been unevenly distributed, but not to such an extent as to cause any distress. Except in Bijápur and Kolába the public health was generally good. In these two districts and in Belgaum, cholera was prevalent, and in the Mahád Táluka of Kolába there was a very serious outbreak of malarial fever. In Ratnágiri and Kánara there was some cattle disease but the number of cases was smaller than usual.

3. Except in Ratnágiri and Kolába there was an increase of Land Revenue for collection. In the latter district the small decrease was due to a diminution in the area of salt marsh land reclaimed, and in the former the introduction of the Survey Settlement into the Rájápur Táluka had the effect of materially decreasing the revenue demand. Throughout the division generally the revenue

was collected without much pressure, but in Kánara, although the number of notices issued was fewer than in the preceding year, coercive processes of the more serious description increased somewhat, and, considering the favourable nature of the season, this is not altogether satisfactory. In Belgaum, in this year as in last, the number of coercive measures was nominal, which reflects credit on the systematic training of village officers in that district. In future reports information should be given regarding the pressure found necessary in the case of occupancy tenants of khoti land in Ratnágiri.

4. No takávi advances were made in Ratnágiri and about Rs 220 only were advanced in Kolába. In these districts the nature of the land tenure prevents the tenants from having much interest in improving their land, and adds to the difficulty of finding security. In Bijápur too the amount advanced was comparatively small, less in fact than in the previous year, and the Collector should be requested to take steps to have the rules more widely promulgated. In Belgaum the system maintained its popularity and in Dhárwár and Kánara the very large increases in the sums advanced show the energetic nature of the measures adopted by the District Officers. Mr. Sheppard deserves credit for his exertions in Kánara where little seems to have been attempted before.

5. The work of the Circle Inspectors in Dhárwár has not been noticed in much detail, and this is probably due to the officer who submitted the report being new to the district. Circle Inspectors have now been appointed in all the districts of the Southern Division except Kolába, and Government expect that their work will be criticised closely in future. The success of the new scheme must depend to a great extent on the supervision exercised by Assistant and Deputy Collectors, and Government, while not wishing to lay down any hard and fast rules as to the amount of inspection to be performed, are of opinion that it will be possible to take some test of the work of most of the Circle Inspectors during the year, and this will be considered as a most important part of a district officer's work. The results of any tests taken should be reported as soon as possible to the Collector.

6 Government regret to have to remark again that the examination of appraisement registers in Ratnágiri by Táluka Officers appears to be very perfunctory. Out of 72 registers examined by the Collector 65 were found to be incorrect, while out of 242 examined by Táluka Officers otherwise than on appeal, mistakes were discovered in 12 only. Mr. Ajgaonkar's remarks on the unwillingness of khots to produce these registers seem to show that he is not familiar with the provisions of the Khoti Act and the rules under it, according to which khots can be punished for not keeping the registers or not producing them when called on to do so.

7. The original criminal work performed by the District Magistrates was very light, only nine cases in all being tried by them. Mr. Crawley-Boovey, the District Magistrate of Dhárwár, however, held a large number of enquiries under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. The District Magistrate of Kánara examined 32 cases only out of a total of 2,141 tried by Subordinate Magistrates, and the number examined by the District Magistrates of Kolába, Dhárwár and Belgaum respectively was not very large. It is not necessary for Assistant Collectors to give in their reports details of the work done by Subordinate Magistrates They should merely show the nature of the work, original, appellate, or revisional, done by themselves, for the year ending June 30th.

8. Government observe with regret that the District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, has again failed to comply with the standing orders regarding the examination of shops licensed under the Arms Act. It might perhaps have been inconvenient to visit some of the outlying shops, but it ought not to have been difficult to inspect the shop at Gokák, the head-quarters of a taluka. The attention of the District Magistrate of Kánara should be invited to Government

Resolution No. 3577 of the 8th October 1891, General Department, and any temporary licenses which it may be found necessary to issue, should be issued under the conditions laid down in that Government Resolution.

9. With reference to paragraph 49 of the report of the Collector of Bijápur, the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs should be requested to favour Government with his opinion as to whether the vacant strips in question are not boundary marks as defined in Section 3 (9) of the Land Revenue Code.

10. The reviews of the Commissioner, S. D., should be communicated to all Collectors.

W. L. HARVEY,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner in Sind,
All Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári,
The Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay,
The Accountant General,
The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs (with extract from paragraph 49 of the Bijápur Collector's report),
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,
The General Department of the Secretariat.

With copies of the reviews by the Commissioner, S. D., of the Administration Reports of the Collectors of the Southern Division, and their Assistants and Deputies.

No. of 1892.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

TOTAL EXPOSURES

END

END